

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Barometer, 29.88

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 24, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78, 2 p.m. 83.
Humidity 92 84

June 24, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 p.m. 77
Humidity 83 38.

2881 號式初月五閏年寅甲

W. NESDAY, JUNE 24, 1914.

第千四號四十二日六英西曆

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TELEGRAMS.

LINER ASHORE.

NEAR THE LAND'S END.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 24.
The liner Gothland ran ashore on the rocks near the Land's End. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

Fearful Total Loss.

Later.
It is feared that the Gothland will become a total loss.

Two boats were launched, but capsized. The occupants were, however, rescued.

Eight hundred passengers have been transferred to another steamer.

[The Gothland is a steel screw, four-masted steamer of 2,660 tons gross. She was formerly the Gothie and was built in 1891 by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, for the Soc. Anon. de Nav. Belg.-Americaine. Her dimensions are:—Length, 490.7 feet; breadth, 53.2 feet; depth, 33.5 feet.]

CANAL RIGHTS.

A GERMAN MOVE?

London, Received June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that, giving evidence before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, Senator Chamorro, the Nicaraguan Minister, said that the \$3,000,000 offered by the United States for the Canal rights in Nicaragua were inadequate. Senator Chamorro interpreted this as a German move to outbid the United States.

YOUNG IRELAND AND HOME RULE.

A Carson-Redmond Manifesto.

A play just published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co., and called "An Irishman's Home" is certainly not a good play, but it is a most interesting phenomenon: says the *Manchester Guardian*. Its authors are a nephew and adopted son of Mr. John Redmond and the eldest son of Sir Edward Carson. Mr. Carson served in the British army in the Boer War, and indeed the fact has been repeatedly mentioned by Sir Edward Carson and employed to point in various ways his anti-Home Rule appeals. It is curious to find that the "Preface for Politicians," prefixed to the play, should show Mr. Carson to be about as good an Irishman and—in all essentials—Home Ruler as anybody need want. Both he and Mr. Redmond-Howard hold old opinions in new ways. Like many Irishmen of their generation, they are rather impatiently critical of the generation which preceded it, and whose labours have made its own emancipation from old political formulae possible. They make all sorts of contemptuous points against their elders. Mr. Redmond, with every self-governing British colony supporting his plea for Home Rule, is declared to be the true Imperial Unionist. Sir Edward Carson is warned that if his convictions require it, he may keep up "an army of men in open rebellion," but "you must not call it Loyalty." About the general case for Home Rule the authors are quite clear.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

THE AMENDING BILL.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 24.
The House of Lords was thronged when Lord Crewe introduced the amending Bill. He affirmed that the more he heard of the sentiments of Ulster the more convinced he became of the profundity of the religious difficulties, which made some form of exclusion imperative. He dwelt on the injustice of total exclusion and said the Bill consequently embodied Mr. Asquith's proposal made in March for a county's exclusion from the Bill provided the necessary adjustments in connection therewith, financial and administrative, were effected. He assured the Opposition that any amendments would receive careful consideration.

Opposition Disappointment.
Lord Lansdowne expressed profound disappointment at the Bill. He agreed that it would be advisable to defer debate, and pointed out that the Bill merely embodied Mr. Asquith's proposals, which had been demolished and rejected. And now Lord Crewe guilelessly submitted them as the Government's utmost offer. The Government knew that the Bill could not prevent civil war.

The Bill was read a first time.

Compromise Possible.
Though Irish Unionist M.P.s declare that nothing will satisfy them short of a clean cut of the whole of Ulster, the general view is that a compromise is feasible, and that there will not be any great difficulty in attaining it except regarding the position of the disputed counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, in comparison with which the matter of a time-limit is regarded as a minor question.

Speaking Imperially, as a matter of fact, probably is a couple of generations. Carsonism, as representing Castle government, will be looked upon as the last relic of a medievalism which in our colonies would have been sufficient to drive them into open rebellion in six months. While Redmondism will stand for the only bond free and broad enough not only to hold the matured growth of such dominions as Australia and India—nay, perchance, expatriate America back into a great world-wide English-speaking civilisation.

This last vision is a little fantastic. But this is effectively put, in an appeal to Englishmen to let Irishmen mind their own business—
What is Home Rule but, to use a simile from the late South African crisis, the packing back of "undesirable aliens," bent on playing havoc with your Constitution—Redmond, the political Syndicalist, bent on keeping the balance of power; Carson, the military dynamist, whose example would turn every disputed election into a civil war. Whereas, in Ireland, how long will it take us to learn the utter indifference to our needs? One party would as soon drop Redmond as the other Carson. If our native problems are to be solved we must depend upon ourselves alone.

All sorts of things in the book are extremely characteristic of the new, confident, open-minded, and—to English minds—paradoxical Ireland of this generation. The tone of contempt for the Nationalist and anti-Nationalist rhetoric of the last generation is characteristic. So is the matter-of-course dismissal of the old religious division as a quarrel seriously worth minding. It is character-

TELEGRAMS.

U. S. BATTLESHIPS.

WANTED BY GREECE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 24.
Reuter's Washington correspondent states that Greece is urging President Wilson not to oppose the buying of the battle-ships Mississippi and Idaho.

President Wilson said he favoured their sale if it meant peace in the Mediterranean.

Turkey has protested against the sale.

Sale Authorised.

Later.

A Washington message states that the House of Representatives has voted to authorise the sale of the battleships to Greece.

The Senate has already authorised the sale of the battleships.

THE BUDGET TANGLE.

AN INDEPENDENT LIBERAL.

London, Received June 24.

In the House of Commons, Sir Luke White, Liberal M.P. for Buckrose, announced that he would support Mr. Hayes-Fisher's Unionist amendment to the Finance Bill, regretting that provision is not made for grants to local authorities in the current year.

Mr. George Roberts, Labour M.P. for Norwich, on behalf of the Labour Party, announced that the Labourites would abstain from voting.

istic that Mr. Carson should have offered his help to the United Irish League, with which he does not wholly agree, and that Mr. Redmond-Howard should have joined the Ulster Volunteers, with whom he does not agree, lest any body of Irishmen, even anti-Nationalist Irishmen, should suffer coercion by English troops. This last is a hard saying for many English spectators of Irish affairs, but everybody who knows many Irishmen must lately have come across traces of this sentiment—that Ulstermen, however misguided, are Irishmen still, and that other Irishmen should rather help them to resist the forcible suppression of an anti-Nationalist revolt than take advantage of that suppression, as one group of Irishmen against another. Messrs. Redmond-Howard and Carson believe that the converse sentiment operates too, and that there are as many Orangemen who would be willing to turn up their sleeves and work in a Dublin Parliament where they thought they would be treated with respect as there are Nationalists who would oppose Home Rule if it meant the coercion of their fellow-countrymen at the point of the bayonet. The measure of the concessions made by Nationalists to Orangemen will be the measure of the confidence and co-operation with which the men of the North will fall in with the men of the South to make the new Constitution a success. For the present situation has once and for all declared what every Irishman in his heart has already known—namely, that the Englishman does not and cannot understand the Irish problem. Nay, had we not lost our native sense of humour, we should recognise in

TELEGRAMS.

GREECE & TURKEY.

A LIKELY SETTLEMENT.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that it is understood that Greece accepts Turkey's proposal for the reinstatement of, and compensation to, the refugees who have remained on the Asia Minor coast, and also the proposal for an exchange of populations and property in regard to the Turkish or Greek refugees who left Turkish and Greek territory.

AMERICA CUP TRIAL.

RESOLUTE AGAIN WINS.

London, Received June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Lye, Connecticut, states that the yacht Resolute beat the Vanitie by 14 minutes in a thirty-mile race in connection with the America Cup trials.

The race took place in Long Island Sound. The Danica, which also participated, was left hopelessly in the rear.

WIRELESS FOR CHINA.

REPORTED MARCONI CONTRACT.

London, Received June 23.

The *Financial News* says it is reported that a \$2,000,000 sterling contract has been concluded between the Chinese Government and the Marconi Company for the construction of wireless stations in China.

one thunderous laugh that Sir Edward Carson's military demonstrations of Volunteers are the greatest declaration for Home Rule that has ever occurred in the great controversy, while the dragging of Ulster would be the greatest piece of coercion since the rebellion of '98." Politicians of no particular group will find in this manifesto of the Carsons and Redmonds of the new generation just what they would have liked to find, least of all those self-flattered English Conservatives who speak of the "English garrison in Ireland" and who regard the Unionist Ulstermen as an outpost of their own sort in an enemy's country, or at least a tribe of assured "friendly" in a land of generally hostile savages. But, along with a good deal of unskilful or careless writing, and some fluff thinking, there is much more opportunity in this little shilling book for an open-minded Englishman to see what kind of yeasts are now working in Irishmen than there is in many solemn recent books of English travel in Ireland.

Australia's Trade with Japan.
Says the *Sydney Evening News*: A new steamer is likely to be placed in the Japanese-Australian mail service, according to information that was brought to Sydney by the Nikko Maru, which arrived from Yokohama, via ports. At present, the N.Y.K. Company are building 10 steamers in their own yards at Yokohama. One of these is practically finished, and though it was designed for the European service, will probably be run to Panama. The Kusan Maru, which has been in the Australian line for some time, will likely be replaced by a larger steamer of the Inago Maru class, at an early date.

TELEGRAMS.

PARIS POSTMEN.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 24.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the postmen, who have recently been agitating for various improvements in their service, became angered at the Senate, on the Post Office Estimates, rejecting one of their chief demands.

They barricaded themselves in the chief Post Office last evening with vases and smokes of snuff, after a fight with the police, and prevented the usual deliveries, receiving provisions through barred gates.

HOME CRICKET.

THE LATEST RESULTS.

London, Received June 24.

Derbyshire drew with Northamptonshire at Derby, winning three points on the first innings. Worcestershire beat Gloucestershire at Moreton-in-the-Marsh by 130 runs.

NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

MR. REDMOND'S APPEAL.

London, Received June 23.

Mr. John Redmond has cabled to the United Irish League in America an appeal for funds to strengthen the Irish Volunteers and enable them to adequately confront an attempt by the minority to forcibly suppress the liberties of the Irish people.

CARUSO'S VOICE.

Milan, May 21.

The unanimous verdict of the London critics that the quality of Caruso's voice has somewhat altered, gaining in softness what it may have lost in volume, has attracted particular attention in Italy, in view of a case now before the Milan Court of Appeal in connection with Caruso's throat.

The tenor claims 240,000 damages from the Italian specialist, Dr. Della Vedova, who performed two operations on Caruso's vocal chords, in 1907 and 1908. The doctor afterwards granted an interview to the "Corriere della Sera," which contained several statements, which Signor Caruso contends were calculated to damage his reputation, and had caused him considerable financial losses and much annoyance. He alleges that he failed to secure several important contracts, and had been put to the inconvenience of proving to the alarmed managers of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, of the Berlin Opera House, and other theatres where he was to appear, that such rumours were utterly groundless.

The case was first heard before the Milan Courts in January of last year, Signor Caruso's claim being then dismissed with costs. Now the Court of Appeal has heard the case in full, and has reserved judgment for a month.

TELEGRAMS.

KIEL WEEK.

BRITISH SQUADRON ARRIVES.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Kiel states that the British First Battle Squadron has arrived there. The warships made a stately procession amidst the German Dreadnoughts, and the sea was alive with launches and excursion steamers.

The visiting Squadron was given a stirring welcome, and moored in line with the German warships.

THE KOMAGATA MARU.

STILL HELD UP.

London, Received June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Victoria, British Columbia, states that further orders have reached Captain Yamamoto, the captain of the Komagata Maru (with Indian immigrants on board) to return immediately to Kobe, but the problem of getting the ship away is no nearer solution.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS.

London, Received June 24.

The following results have been registered in the World's Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon:—

Fritzheim beat Hope Crisp 6-2, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Gore beat Kingscott 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Ritchie beat Roper Barrett 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

Doust beat Germot 6-1, 3-6, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Latest County Cricket results are given on this page.

The liner Gothland has run ashore on the rocks near Land's End.

The results of several games in the World's Lawn Tennis Championships are given to-day.

The general view at Home is that a compromise on the Ulster question is feasible.

The yacht Resolute has again beaten the Vanitie in the America Cup trial race.

The Labourites are to abstain from the vote on the Unionist amendment to the Finance Bill; one Liberal will support it.

It is understood that Greece has accepted certain proposals of Turkey for the settlement of the dispute between them.

The British First Battle Squadron has been given a stirring welcome on arrival at Kiel.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Both Houses of the U. S. Legislature favour the sale of the battleships Mississippi and Idaho to Greece.

The problem of getting the Komagata Maru away from Victoria, B.C., is no nearer solution.

Mr. Redmond has cabled to the United Irish League in America for funds to strengthen the Irish Volunteer movement.

Paris postmen, angered at a refusal of their demands, barricaded themselves in the Post Office after a fight with the police.

The Nicaraguan Minister to U.S.A. considers that the Germans are making a move to outbid the United States for canal rights in Nicaragua.

It is reported that a contract has been arranged between the Chinese Government and the Marconi Company for the construction of wireless stations in China.

Lord Crewe has introduced the Home Rule Amending Bill in the Lords, but Lord Lansdowne expressed his profound disappointment with the measure.

NEWS.

The Lankat output for yesterday was 263 tons.

Commercial news appears on page 9 of this issue.

A claim for the return of a registered parcel was heard in the Summary Court this morning.

A charge of forging a trade mark was withdrawn at the Police Court this morning.

A Chinese from Mauritius was fined for being in possession of unstamped letters, at the Police Court this morning.

General news appears on page 3 to-day, log book on page 6 and "Our Contemporaries" on page 2.

The China Customs report on foreign trade deals with the position of Hongkong as a trading port between China and the countries with which she trades.

"We shall hear a lot about floods," said Mr. Mason at the Summary Court this morning when two witnesses failed to appear because they were up-country.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Friday June 26.
Sale of Postage Stamps—G. P. Lamert's Sale Rooms—5 p.m.
Saturday June 27.
Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, Peak Club.
Tuesday June 30.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting—11 a.m.
Wednesday July 1.
Entries close for Third Gymkhana.
Saturday July 4.
Frivolity Fiasco at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Saturday July 11.
Third Gymkhana Meeting.
Monday July 13.
H.K. University Matriculation Examination.

Notices

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1914

SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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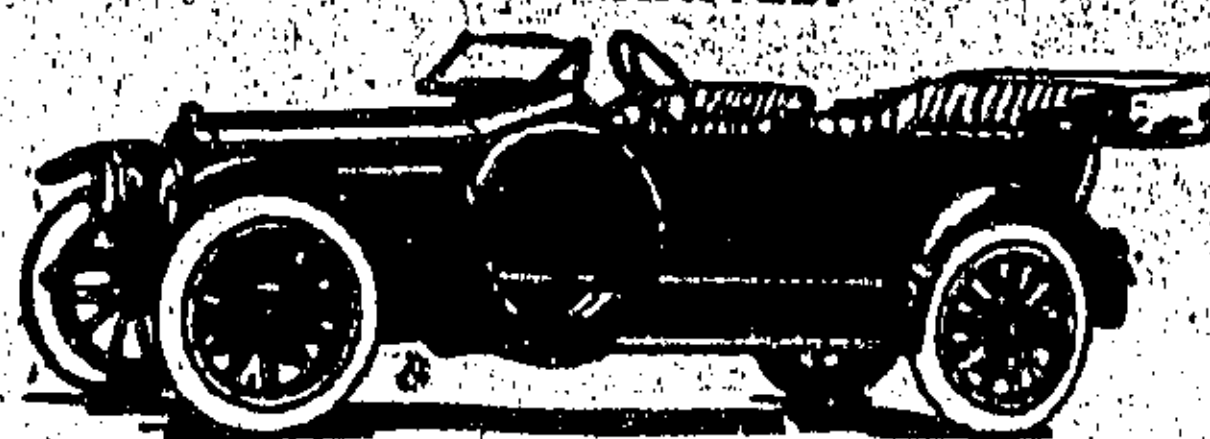
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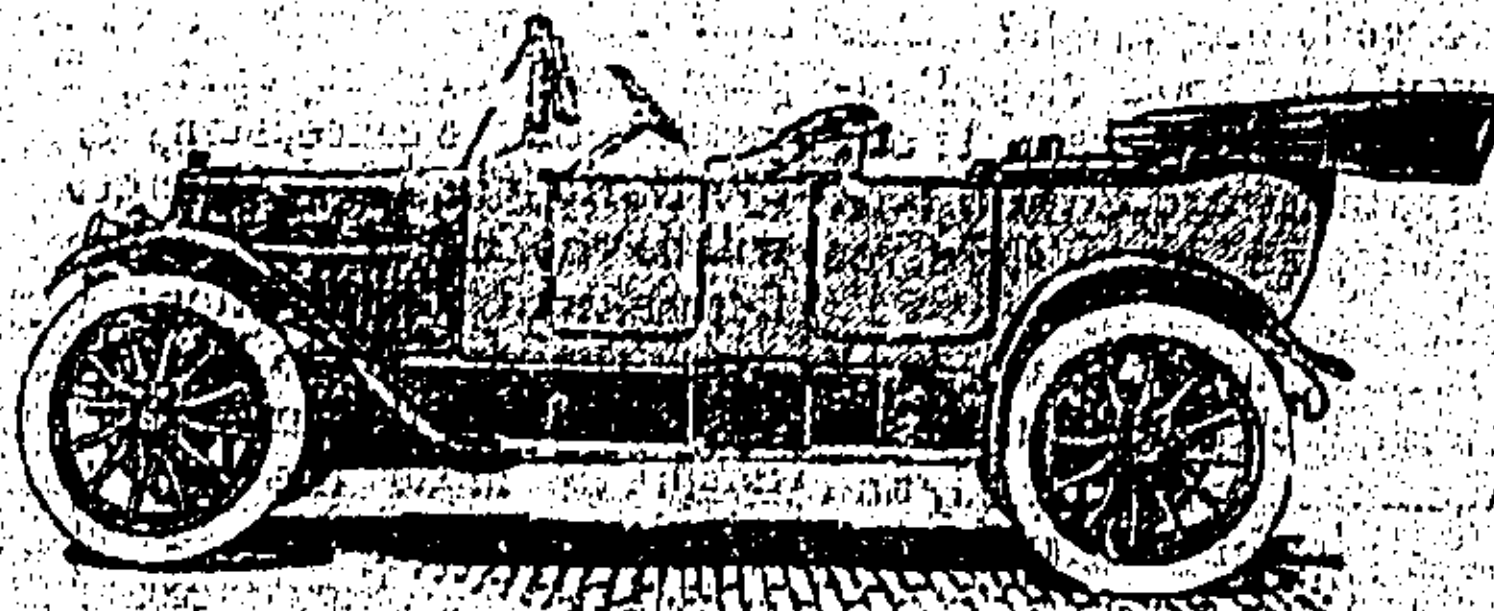
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

Daily, 1914

Wild Birds in Hongkong.
 In connection with the Bill now before the Hongkong Legislative Council for "the protection of non-edible wild birds throughout the year and the prohibition of the export of the plumage and skins of such birds, and the protection of certain edible birds during the breeding season" it is of interest to note that a movement is on foot in the North to induce the Chinese Government to frame similar legislation. In this Colony an Ordinance for the preservation of wild birds and game has been in existence since 1885, and the present Bill but makes the measure more comprehensive and stringent. There is, perhaps, not the same urgent need for such a measure in the Colony of Hongkong as exists in China at the present time. We have not so many wild birds and game in Hongkong and the New Territory as to make the killing of them a profitable commercial enterprise of any magnitude, and we are not aware that birds are shot within the territories of the Colony, as is the case in many parts of China, to be exported to foreign markets for the sake of their plumage.

South China Morning Post.

Tropical Agriculture.
 The International Congress of Tropical Agriculture, which opened at the Imperial Institute yesterday and will terminate its labours on June 30, has for its object the discussion of the ways and means of improving agriculture in the Tropics and thereby increasing the production of the numerous foodstuffs and industrial raw materials which have their origin in tropical countries. These matters are of vital interest to the trade and industries of the United Kingdom, but they are also of supreme importance to British Colonies and dependencies. Questions of labour organisation and supply, and scientific problems concerning rubber production, can only be satisfactorily solved by discussion in congress, where the partial results attained by one method can be fully compared with those obtained by others and, by uniting the merits of all, a satisfactory rule can be laid down for general use.

China Mail.

Supervision of Morals in Canton.
 It seems that the Captain Superintendent of the Police in Canton has found it wise, if not indeed necessary, to issue certain instructions to all keepers of wine shops as well as restaurants in Canton, by the stern application of which it is hoped that a more careful supervision of the morals of young people of the city may be exercised. It seems from the general preface that at present there is a good deal of looseness prevalent, and this looseness tends not to improve but to weaken society. It is also pointed out that since the Revolution there has been a great deal of foolish talk about "liberty" and specially in regard to the liberty of the sexes to associate together, which was unheard of in the days of the past, and which is said, be doing a lot of harm to the young people who foolishly indulge in this talk and wantonly carry out in practical life the theories which they have got hold of from books translated for modern readers. One of the direct results of these now-fangled views is that there is a large number of worthless women who frequent these places, and there spread their nets to catch those foolish enough to be tempted by them.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Shanghai Gang Robbery.
A gang of six armed men entered a rice shop in a village just beyond the Gordon Road, Shanghai, last week, intimidated the inmates, and ransacked the premises, securing money and goods to the value of about \$150. They then decamped, firing several shots as they disappeared in the heavy rain.

A Strong Man.
It was stated recently at an inquest at Ormskirk that although both the front and back wheels of a wagon, weighing over two tons, had passed over the chest of a railway carter named Thomas Richard Alty, aged 48 years, he picked himself up and walked several yards to recover his cap. He then collapsed, and died instantly before he could be taken to hospital.

Well-Known China Author and Filer.
Mr. Justice Warrington, on May 25, began the hearing of an action brought by Mrs. Louise Dearborn Nickels Bland, of the Clock House, Upper Hallford, Shepperton-on-Thames, and her husband, Mr. John Olway Percy Bland, against Mr. Henry Stanton Yates, a market gardener. The plaintiffs sought to restrain the defendant from depositing manure on land adjoining the house. They alleged that the manure heaps caused an offensive smell and encouraged the breeding of flies. Special damages were claimed. Evidence for the plaintiffs was given by Dr. Edward Halford Ross and Sir Ronald Ross. Mrs. Bland said that the Clock House was simply filled with flies after the defendant stacked manure on his ground. As soon as she could after she moved in she ordered wire netting to be put over the doors and windows. Mr. Justice Warrington granted the injunction, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs.

Milk from the Soy Bean.
It is stated by a Frankfurt journal that artificial milk is now being made at a factory near Bockenheim from the soy bean of Manchuria. It is anticipated that these works will shortly be in a position to place 50,000 litres (11,000 gallons) daily on the market of this milk, which it is said contains 4 per cent. of fatty matter. Butter, cheese, and other alimentary products are being made at this factory, and are finding a ready sale in the neighbourhood.

Colonel Bruce.
According to the Chinese press, Col. Bruce, Adviser to the Chinese government on police matters, arrived at Soochow last week. His visit there is connected with the policing of the districts round the Lake Taihu, which is the haunt of the salt smugglers. He will journey round the lake and make a complete survey of the country. Special instructions have been given the local authorities by the Civil Governor of Nanking to afford Col. Bruce protection.

London's Night Clubs.
The outcry against the spread of night clubs in London and their evasion of the licensing laws is likely to result in further closings of these places or in supervision of them by the police. Already the Cabaret, Eldon-street, Regent-street, has been struck off the register, while the Astor Club, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, which was heavily fined for selling wines, spirits, beer, and tobacco without a licence, has been shut voluntarily.

Morphia Evil in China.
The National Opium Bureau at Peking has circulated a telegram announcing that the penal law for the morphia offence has been promulgated and urging that severe punishment be meted out to offenders. It is also stated in the telegram that the evil of morphia has already spread widely and that it is necessary to suppress it rigorously.—Official Telegram.

To Redeem Hunan Paper Money.
The Chinese Government proposes contracting a loan of \$4,500,000 from the Quintuple group for the redemption of paper money in Hunan, according to the Peking Gazette. Mr. Liang Shih-yi is said to be the promoter of this loan, and negotiations will be carried on between the Bank of Communications and the Group.

Notice

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LATEST BOXING.

"An English Carpenter"

There is always a great gathering at the National Sporting Club on the Monday in Derby Week, and this year was no exception. The chief event was nominally the 20-round contest for the Middle-weight Championship (and the Lonsdale belt that goes with it) between Pat O'Keefe, the holder, and Jim Sullivan, one of the two ex-holders. Half-way through the contest O'Keefe, who had taken at least eight of the 10 rounds, seemed a certain winner—provided, of course, he did not blunder into a knock-out, which was hardly to be expected of so experienced and wily a boxer. There was a time later on when the veteran seemed to be tiring, and some observers thought the ancient adage "Youth will be served" would come into play. But in the later stages Sullivan's right hand became useless, and the longer the contest went the more obvious was O'Keefe's superiority. The loser took a terrible pounding gallantly, and was loudly cheered when he left the ring.

Braddock v. Young Ahearn.

The 20-round eliminating contest between Braddock and Young Ahearn, which followed immediately, was really the fight of the evening. Braddock was supposed to be a world's champion in the making; he has a terrific punch in either hand, can take any amount of punishment, and has a fair defence—at any rate for a fighter of the Gunboat Smith type. Ahearn, who was born in Preston, but acquired his knowledge of boxing in America and France, had an unbeaten record and a high reputation for skill and pace, but few present were prepared to see the wonderful display he gave of the art of dealing with a rushing, hard-hitting fighter.

Braddock could never put a glove on him; he was hopelessly outclassed at both in-fighting and out-fighting, and made to appear an utter novice. In Ahearn we certainly possess a middle-weight in the World's Championship class; he is as fine a combination of the clever boxer and the fighter as Carpenter himself. As he is only 22 years old and has but the outline of the physique he will presently possess he may well grow into the really first-rate 13st. man we are looking for. At present he is well within the middle-weight limit; but even now one would cheerfully back him to beat Wells.

Savage v. P. O. Curran.

Jim Savage (America) beat P. O. Curran (Plymouth) on points in a 20-round contest at the Ring, Blackfriars, on May 25th. The fight was disappointing, neither man showing good form.

Savage is one of the American heavy-weights who came over with the avowed intention of challenging Bombarthier Wells. Although he has been in England for some months all his attempts to secure a match with Wells

POSING FOR ATHLETES.

A little book which should find high favour among all serious athletes and physical culturists has just been published. By Monte Saldo, an athlete and trainer who is fully qualified to deal with the question, it is entitled "How to Pose." Published by Ewart, Seymour and Co., Ltd., Windsor House, Kingsway, London, W. C., it sells at the modest price of half a crown (or locally at 2s.). The author believes that the art of posing, nowadays much neglected, should always be studied in conjunction with physical development, and he has set himself to the task of endeavouring to instruct his readers in that art.

In the opinion of the author, the man of good development who knows how to pose will always gain the award over men more perfectly proportioned but who have less ability to adopt graceful attitudes. Moreover, the good poseur will find his carriage, both in action and in repose, greatly improved by the rules and recommendations laid down in the book, which will react again to his further physical betterment. The author adopts as his ideal the beautiful statues of the ancient Greeks, and the book is admirably illustrated with over thirty whole-page photographic reproductions of classical examples and actual poses, together with explanatory diagrams. The illustrations show both the right and the wrong way to pose, and they are supplemented by fully-detailed instructions, from which it will be found easy to grasp the essential points of the art. The book can be thoroughly recommended.

have been unsuccessful. An additional spur was added to his desire to win on Monday night in the promise of a match with Sam Langford in Paris next month, if he should prove successful.

Although he did secure the verdict Savage failed to "make good," and certainly did not give one the impression of being anything more than a rather ordinary heavy-weight boxer.

Contests in Australia. Sydney, May 23.

Hugh McEgan beat Joe Welling, the American, on points in a hard-fought 20-round contest at the Stadium to-day. There were 8,000 spectators.

Eddie McGorty knocked out Jules Dabourg (France) in the fifth round.

Blake v. Simpson. Bandman Blake met Nichol Simpson in a 15-round middle-weight contest at the Liverpool Stadium last month. Blake had much the better of the fight and Simpson retired at the end of the sixth round.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of daily dishes at the ALEXANDRA GATE is sure to tempt you.

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ONE CENT PER WORD
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ROGATE, Austin Road, Kowloon; unfurnished.
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TO LET.—No. 5 Mountain View from 1st April 1914. Newly painted and colourwashed.
TO LET from 1st June 1914, 55, ELGIN TERRACE newly painted and colourwashed.
No. 12 Beaconsfield Arcade, Shop.
No. 7 Mountain View.
No. 7 Stewart Terrace, thoroughly renovated and in good order.
No. 17 Bellies Terrace.
Rooms in Queen's Road Central.

FOR SALE.

"GLENSHIEL" 124 Barker Road, 5 rooms, close to Tram Station.

Apply to LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913. [211]

TO LET unfurnished No. 4 Morrison Hill, containing 8 rooms with usual servants accommodation. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Part of First Floor of No. 35, Des Voeux Road Central. Immediate Possession. Also Motor Boat for sale. Apply—DRAGON CYCLE Co.

TO LET.—With immediate possession. Office.—2nd Floor of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank's Building No. 7 Queen's Road Central. Also Large Godown in Basement of same building. Apply to DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

Shantung Railway. Peking, June 16.—The German-Chinese negotiations about the building of railways in Shantung will probably be completed to the satisfaction of both parties by the end of this week.

Notice

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THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.
THE SAFE AND SATISFYING DRINK. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

DON'T YOU THINK it would be fine to have a Motor Car of your own. Roads are being made to both Golf Courses, why not drive your own car out just when you want to. No car is so suitable for Hongkong as the Universal "FORD" Arrange with us for a trial run and see for yourself.

5 Seater Touring Car, fully equipped.
\$1,000 Hongkong Currency.

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TO LET—NICE FLAT of two ROOMS, in Kowloon; Suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathrooms, Kitchen. Also place Suitable for Shop. Moderate rent.—Apply H. Ruttojee, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.—Princes Building—the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Fourroomed house in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Cheap rental. Shop with Godown attached. Nathan Rd. Kowloon. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 43 with Wharf. Situated in Nathan Rd. Kowloon. Apply to:—

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TO LET—"LA HACIENDA E." No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

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THE HYDROGEN MOUTHWASH

(Containing Hydrogen Peroxide 10%—E. Merck).
THE IDEAL WASH FOR MOUTH AND TEETH.

Cleaning, Bleaching, Disinfecting and Refreshing. Can be used as a gargle against throat troubles.

The best preventative against infectious diseases.

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"We found the specimen of this milk which was submitted to us to be in excellent condition and perfectly sweet and fresh tasting. There were no preservatives present, and the milk kept sound for several days after opening. Its composition according to our analysis was as follows: Fat, 3.57 per cent.; casein, 3.68 per cent.; milk sugar, 4.75 per cent.; mineral matter, 0.70 per cent. This analysis evidences good quality, and the milk when taken from the tin was a perfectly homogeneous fluid with no trace of separated solids."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

FORMAZONE.

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Pints \$1 per doz. Splits 60 cts. per doz.

PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.

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STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

Price:—\$0.85 per doz.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

BECKWITH.—At Glenhorne, Kowloon, on June 23, to Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., and Mrs. Beckwith, a daughter.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情例無非確實事關要務防大正論言目限本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1914.

CHINA AND FOREIGN FORCES.

We reported, in one of Monday's wires, that the Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved a vote of 288,000 for the military and naval contingent in the Far East, and that the House has rejected amendments that proposed the withdrawal of the forces. The leader of the amendments appears to have been the Marquis de San Giuliano, and his argument against the measure which the Chamber has approved was that "since China desired the withdrawal of all European contingents the question might ultimately be the subject of negotiation. He recognised that China has proved her ability to maintain a civilised government."

To champion an amendment on such a slender reed of argument as this, the Marquis must be either amazingly sanguine, or else amazingly ignorant of the real position of things out here in China. We thought that no one, short of a Radical Cabinet Minister, could have been so deliciously credulous. When Russia first suggested the withdrawal of foreign troops, the other Powers smiled blandly—as well they might—but they contented themselves with smiling, for they had something better to do than to allow themselves to be "drawn" quite so transparently. Russia had everything to gain and nothing to lose. But what motive could Italy possibly have—short of a sheerly sentimental one—for thus urging the removal of her troops? It is gratifying to find that Italy has no intention of so doing, and is by no means at one with this pacific Marquis.

Had the leader of the amendment paused to think, had he taken a moderate amount of trouble in endeavouring to familiarise himself with the present state of China, he could scarcely have risked the ridicule of other nations over the public statement that he recognised China's ability to maintain a civilised government. Coming, as this remarkable utterance does, at the very moment when (as is evident from our recent Shanghai telegrams) at least an appreciable proportion of the Chinese people are loudly expressing their certainty that China has not proved that ability, it strikes us as decidedly funny. Surely the Chinese themselves should know more about the matter than the amenders, who are not on the spot. Influential Chinese of diverse parties have told us that it would be a bad day for their country if the foreign forces were to retire to a safe distance. It needs no great straining of the imagination for us in Hongkong to realise what might have happened last year, both in the North and also in Kwangtung Province, but for the foreign naval squadrons being so close at hand. That President Yuan is doing his best to govern in a manner most suited to the needs and the understandings of his countrymen we have always held; but that he, or any other Chinese, can at present—or in the immediate future—without some reasonable outward show of backing from foreign Powers, maintain that order which we all wish to see maintained, we really do not feel disposed to believe.

Street-Pests.

Hongkong suffers more than it should do from human street-pests. The police tolerate them and appear to take no steps to rid us of them. The halt, the blind and the diseased of Canton find their way into the Colony in shoals, and pester residents at almost every corner. For weeks past now two such individuals have made the House Street their headquarters, yet nobody takes the least pains to clear them out. One is an emaciated, disease-ridden man, bodily filthy, and clad in the scantiest of garments. He sits about by the side of the roadway, not only begging alms from passers-by but observing habits which are most objectionable. For his own sake, if not for that of others, he should be removed into some institution. The other case is of a woman, who, with tin in hand, constantly pesters people for "camshaw." Surely it is not asking too much of the police to see that these objectionable folk are cleared off the public streets.

The Komagata.

We reported yesterday that the situation in connection with the Indians on board the Komagata Maru was so serious that it might necessitate the calling out of the militia. To-day there comes a new wire to the effect that the captain of the Komagata has received orders to return immediately to Kobe. Renter adds cautiously—in so many words—that this is all very well, but how is the ship going to get away? Assuredly the position is a difficult one, awkward for the Vancouver authorities and none too pleasant for the Japanese ship's captain and crew. But we are inclined to think that the Canadian Government will find a means to get rid of the would-be immigrants pretty speedily; the Dominions all round are showing themselves firmer and more summary in dealing with tough problems than the Mother Country; and we imagine that Canada will not show herself behind Australia and South Africa in this respect. Meanwhile we should like to know what the Japanese Government thinks privately on the matter.

Lord Crewe's Discovery.

Lord Crewe is quite beginning to understand one or two facts in connection with the Home Rule question. In introducing the Amending Bill in the House of Lords yesterday, he said that the more he heard of the sentiments of Ulster the more convinced he became of the profundity of the religious difficulties, which made some form of exclusion imperative. We wonder how long it has taken him to come to this startling original conclusion. We were quite under the impression that not only the Radical Government but also the world at large, was pretty well instructed in "the profundity of the religious difficulties" as far back as the time when Mr. Gladstone first started the ball rolling, two and thirty years ago. But with some people's ideas always take a long time to sink in.

Get Rid of the Rat.

To all appearances the plague epidemic for this year is past its worst. The number of cases reported last week was 53 and the deaths 41. In an ordinary year these figures would be accounted bad enough, but 53 cases this year seems quite mild after what has been experienced. The medical officer's report for last year, which is dated February 12 last, anticipated an epidemic this year. It is true that an epidemic and a non-epidemic year have a way of alternating, but the anticipation in the report is based on the circumstance that there was a rush of Chinese to the Colony last year with overcrowding and a large increase of the rat population in the inhabited districts as a result. One little quotation may be made from the report:—"It is interesting to contrast the plague incidence among rats with its effects upon the human population. In 1912 the total number of infected rats found in the City was 390 (of which 56 were Mus Rattus), representing a ratio of 5.5 per 1,000 of the total rats obtained, and the number of human cases was 1,333; in 1913 the total of infected rats was 249 (22 being Mus Rattus) or a ratio of 2.9 per 1,000 and the number of human cases was 299." The moral is plain. Get rid of the rat and plague will disappear.

DAY BY DAY.

TRUE HAPPINESS CONSISTS NOT IN THE MULTITUDE OF FRIENDS, BUT IN THEIR WORTH AND CHOICE.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; rain.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 75; fog and rain.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Goeben to-morrow.
Canadian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Mexico Maru to-day at 3 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Kleist to-day at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

Retaining Wall Subsides.

The Police report the subsidence of the retaining wall at No. 10, Bonham Road.

Left by the Empress.

Dr. and Mrs. Aubrey left by the Empress of Japan, yesterday, Captain H. R. O. Walker and Lieut. R. G. Gardner also left by the same steamer.

Grand Hotel Special Dinner.

A special dinner is to be served at the Grand Hotel to-night. The hotel orchestra will play during dinner and, after dinner, the band of the s.s. Mongolia will assist the orchestra.

Reported Pocket Picking.

A Chinese living at 59, Des Voeux Road Central reports that whilst walking along Queen's Road, near Gough Street steps, yesterday afternoon, a Chinese stole from his pocket \$50 in banknotes.

Sir Charles Elliot.

Sir Charles Elliot, Chancellor of the Hongkong University, is at present in Peking in connection with the arrangements for a Matriculation Examination there for the Hongkong University. Centres have also been arranged in Shanghai and Penang.

Delta's Cargo.

The cargo shipped by the s.s. Delta from Hongkong on the 20th inst. included 100 bales of waste silk for Manchester; 25 bales of raw silk and 60 bales of feathers for Lyons; 170 bales of raw silk for Lyons; 75 bales of raw silk and 30 cases of human hair for Marseilles.

Latest Advertisements.

Consignees' notices are issued concerning the Prinz Sigismund and the Kleist.—Page 2.

A European stenographer is advertised for.—Page 5.

Mr. Lammert is selling household furniture at Rockvale, Kowloon, on the 29th inst.—Page 5.

Messrs. Gilman and Co. issue a notification regarding the wrecked steamer Tingsang.—Page 5.

Trade Openings.

The Hongkong American Consulate's Trade Enquiry List No. 22 gives a list of firms seeking Hongkong connections in malleable iron castings, shelled peanuts, dried egg products, cast iron and steel enamelled ware, and in machinery for cleaning and grading peanuts.

New Policemen Arrive.

Five European recruits for the Hongkong Police Force arrived in the Colony by the P. and O. Syria to-day, and one yesterday by the Kleist. The party of five were Messrs. Reid, Nicol, Dick, Munroe and Robertson. All came from Dundee. The arrival by the German Mail was Mr. Murphy.

D.O.I. ENGAGEMENT.

A marriage will shortly take place between Major F. E. Dickinson, eldest son of Mr. Arthur Dickinson, of Somerton, Somerset, and Miss Dorothy, fourth daughter of the late Mr. O. N. P. Phipps and Mrs. Phipps, of Chalcot, Wiltshire.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The Position of Hongkong as a Transshipping Port.

In the report of the maritime Customs on the foreign trade of China, the following observations appear on the position of Hongkong as a transshipping port:—The position of Hongkong as a transshipping port between China and the countries with which she trades has recently received some attention in the local press, and it may be well to point out again, in the words of the Report for 1906, that "the discovery of the true producing and consuming countries for the foreign trade of China is impeded by the intervention of various shipping ports, and the application of the principles of extra-territoriality making it difficult, if not impossible, for the Customs to go behind the documents showing the ports of actual shipment and actual consignment, and quite impossible to obtain trustworthy and uniform statistics of the countries of origin of China's imports and the real destination of exports of her produce."

Credited to Hongkong.

Hence it is inevitable that a large proportion (in 1913 it was over 20 per cent.) of the foreign trade should be credited to Hongkong, and it is possible that an unwary student of the figures may make the mistake of classing the whole of this trade as British, though it is nowhere so classed in the statistics and though its mixed nature is plainly indicated by the footnote on pages 44 and 45. A table given in the Report for 1906, and compiled from the published statistics of the countries trading with China, was designed to present an estimate of the value of each country's trade such as the statistics, owing to the position of Hongkong, did not afford. The estimate did not claim to be more than an approximation, and it has not been attempted again. A method which is simpler, and which would probably yield as good results, has recently been suggested by *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd*. By this method, the trade with Hongkong is deducted from the total, and the share of the remainder held by each country is ascertained. The trade with Hongkong is then divided between the countries in the same proportion. The presumption that a country's share of the trade passing through Hongkong will be proportioned to its share of the direct trade seems not unfair at first sight, but it may be pointed out that it would probably not hold good in the case of America, Japan, and Russia, whose main approach to China is not via Hongkong, and which, by the method suggested, would be credited with an undue share of the Hongkong trade at the expense of other countries.

Opium Importation.

The net quantity of foreign opium imported, that is, released from bond on payment of duty and akin, was 18,138 piculs, showing, as compared with the importations of 1912, a decrease of 3,792 piculs. At the end of 1912, in consequence of the anti-opium measures adopted in China, the trade in opium had come to a standstill, the price of the drug had fallen heavily, and in view of the uncertainty of the situation the large stocks were causing anxiety. About the 1st March 1913, however, a change came over the market, stocks began to pass rapidly into consumption, and prices rose from that date until at the end of the year, they stood 100 to 130 per cent. higher than a year before. This result, directly followed the suspension of auction sales by the Indian Government. Only 2,760 chests of Malwa were certificated for export to China in 1913, as against the 16,580 chests of Malwa and Bengal opium contemplated by agreements, while it is announced that no certificated opium of any description will be offered for sale in 1914. The stocks of all kinds of foreign opium not passed for consumption at the end of the year may be put down at 14,528 chests of which 9,948½ chests were in bond at treaty ports chiefly at Shanghai, and 4,580 chests were reported as the balance at Hongkong. 1,000 chests may be added to represent opium on route and duty-paid opium in dealers' hands, making the total 15,528 chests, which at the present rate should be worked off well within the current year at prices which may be expected to go on increasing as the stock dwindles. By the end of 1914, therefore, since there are to be no consignments from India during the year, the trade in Indian opium will have come to an end, or to a halt, from exhaustion of the supply.

The Hongkong Government.

has decided to discontinue the long-standing system by which the right to boil opium in Hongkong was leased to a farmer, and to constitute the trade a monopoly under its own control as from the 1st March 1914.

TRADE MARK CASE.

SOLICITOR ASKS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CHARGE.

Willing to Risk Defendant Running Away.

Mr. Denny, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, prosecuted a Chinese charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. Melbourne with forging the trade mark of Dr. Williams' Medicine Company on certain pills.

Mr. Denny said they were willing to withdraw the charge if his Worship would allow them to, because the defendant had decided to go back to Shanghai with the prosecutor and that would lead to the goods being traced. The goods were seized at the place where defendant was. There was a summons against another partner, but he understood the man had seen the prosecutor and the latter consented to this course. If his Worship thought that course was not inconsistent with justice, he would ask him to grant the request. He was quite willing to take the risk of the defendant running away. Thirty dozen bottles, three books and three chops were seized; the bottles had a forged trade mark. There were three partners in the firm where the things were seized and defendant was one of the partners. The firm was the Chun Hing, 19, Ko Shing Street. Defendant said he was willing to go to Shanghai and to hand over all the things mentioned in the charge.

Mr. Denny said he would now ask for the defendant's discharge and also ask for the summons against the other partner to be withdrawn.

The requests were granted, defendant being discharged.

NEARLY A COLLISION.

Lady Passengers in Danger in the Harbour.

Before Commander Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, the coxswain of the steam launch Kam Shan was charged with failing to observe the rule of the road on the evening of the 17th, and almost causing a collision with the Asiatic Petroleum Company's launch Sumatra which contained two gentlemen and seven ladies.

His Worship:—How many lengths of your launch were you from the Sumatra?

Defendant:—About five.

Did you notice that the Sumatra stopped her engines?—No, I did not notice.

P. C. Grimmet said when he first saw the launch it was going quickly. Almost immediately after the Sumatra had stopped, the defendant's launch passed ahead of the Sumatra. If the latter had not stopped there would have been a collision.

His Worship said there was a previous conviction against the defendant for contravening the rule of the road. He was of the opinion that if the Sumatra had not stopped in this case as she did, a serious collision would have been the result. Taking into consideration that the defendant's boat was the "giving way" one, he ordered him to be fined \$25, or in default fourteen days' hard labour, and to be re-examined on the rule of the road before his certificate was returned to him.

The Hongkong Government has decided to discontinue the long-standing system by which the right to boil opium in Hongkong was leased to a farmer, and to constitute the trade a monopoly under its own control as from the 1st March 1914.

DETAINED BY FLOODS.

Witnesses who could not Appear.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazleland, Chan Kam, otherwise Chan Fung-shu, single woman, of 86, Wellington Street, sued Pang Kwok-yin, of 35, Cochrane Street, for the return of a pair of gold bangles, two gold rings, nine silk jackets, and five pairs of trousers which the defendant received during the months of January, February, March and April, or in the alternative \$331, the value thereof.

Mr. C. F. Macon, of Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, for the defence.

Mr. Lewis said he had been informed that the two pawn-brokers he had intended to call were away. He was afraid they had been detained by the floods up country.

Mr. Macon:—I am afraid we shall hear a lot about the floods during the next few months.

An adjournment was granted.

DIVAN KEEPER FINED.

Claimed to Have Paid the Informer.

When ten Chinese were charged with being concerned in an opium divan at the Police Court, this morning, Sergeant Clark explained that when the raid was made several persons escaped through the roof. The police had reason to believe that the first defendant ran a series of divans.

The first defendant said he had paid the informer on other occasions and because he had not paid him on this he had given the thing away.

Sergeant Clark said the information in this case had been received through the Sanitary Department.

The first defendant was fined \$50 or in default five weeks' imprisonment and the remainder were fined \$2 each.

UNSTAMPED LETTERS.

Man from Mauritius Fined.

Before Mr. Wood at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese from Mauritius was charged by revenue officer Knight with being in possession of a number of unstamped letters and also with being in possession of a case of Chinese wine on which no duty had been paid.

His Worship asked where the money was that had been with the letters?

Defendant said that he had spent it gambling, etc.

His Worship said that as far as the wine was concerned he thought if defendant paid the duty he should be allowed to continue his journey. He fined defendant \$25 in respect of the letters and fifty cents in respect of the wine.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat daily output since June 1 is as follows:—

1st June...	362 tons
2nd "	359 "
3rd "	339 "
4th "	325 "
5th "	360 "
6th "	352 "
7th "	311 "
8th "	297 "
9th "	322 "
10th "	317 "
11th "	292 "
12th "	291 "
13th "	327 "
14th "	288 "
15th "	279 "
16th "	250 "
17th "	283 "
18th "	229 "
19th "	251 "
20th "	261 "
21st "	241 "
22nd "	263 "
23rd "	263 "

Total to date 6,549

DIED IN GAOL HOSPITAL.

Due to Heart Disease.

This morning at the Victoria Gaol, Mr. J. R. Wood held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Lai Chik-san who died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the gaol hospital.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. J. Baptista, S. S. Levy and P. Plago.

Chief Warder E. J. Pierpoint said that the deceased was aged forty-eight years, was a native of Macao, and was received into gaol on March 18, 1914 under a sentence of five years' hard labour on a conviction for forgery.

Hospital Warder A. Edwards said that at about 12.55 p.m. yesterday the deceased collapsed in hospital and died instantly.

Dr. Moore, the medical officer of the gaol, said that when he was admitted, the deceased was suffering from heart disease and was placed under treatment, being given no task. On June 22 he complained of spitting blood and was admitted into hospital. He was showing advanced signs of heart failure and, despite treatment, became steadily worse, dying at 1 p.m. the following day. The result of the post mortem showed that death was due to valvular disease of the heart.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

ALL ABOUT A PARCEL.

Case Which Turns on a Signature.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazleland, Man Tui-cheung, clerk to Mr. E. M. Tozer, solicitor, sued T. S. Ho, otherwise (to Teat-sam), a trader, for the return of a registered parcel sent from the G. P. O. Hongkong, addressed to the plaintiff at Singapore, which parcel was received by the defendant at Singapore on or about June 23, 1913. In the alternative he claimed the sum of \$50 and the sum of \$50 as damages for the detention thereof.

Mr. E. M. Tozer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Russ, for the defence.

Mr. Tozer explained to his Lordship that the plaintiff and the defendant were working in the same firm, which was a new business in Singapore. They took offices in 8, Change Alley and later moved to Winchester House. The defendant was manager, being appointed as such under a power of attorney, and the plaintiff was his assistant. The new business was opened in June, 1913.

While the plaintiff was in Singapore he wrote to his sister asking her to send him down a parcel of jade stone which he wished to sell at a profit. She sent it off and it was received in Singapore on June 23, 1913, and he had a copy in court of the Post Office receipt which purported to be chopped by the defendant. The plaintiff was out when the parcel arrived in Singapore and the defendant, who was in, received it but said nothing to the plaintiff about it when he returned, and it was only when the plaintiff came back to Hongkong that he learnt that his sister had sent it off.

Mr. Goldring:—The cause of action arose out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Tozer:—The parcel was posted here, my Lord.

Mr. Goldring said he really took the point that the cause of action which brought the writ of summons was the receipt in Singapore of the parcel. His client denied that he signed the receipt.

Mr. Tozer said that what he had was a copy of the receipt but, no doubt, he could get an affidavit from the Postmaster General at Singapore.

His Lordship remarked that the whole thing turned upon the signature and on Mr. Tozer saying that he would endeavour to obtain the original receipt, the case was adjourned sine die.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Another Batch of Questions by Mr. Pollock.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O., will ask the following questions:—

1. Will the Government state what are the duties of the Watchman, employed by the Government at the Bathing Place, North Point?

2. Will the Government supplement the facilities for public bathing which are afforded by the Hongkong Tramways Company at North Point in the following ways:—

(i.) By erecting a bamboo pier there, with steps half way along and at the end and with a depth of 6 feet of water at the end at low water, spring tides; and with two life-buoys attached to it;

(ii.) By improving the seabed there, by

(a.) depositing on it sand, protected by groins from being washed away;

(b.) preventing junks, whether under cover of a Public Works permit or otherwise, from depositing mud there;

(c.) removing rocks covered with barnacles, broken crockery and other obstacles to bathing?

3. Will the Government also consider the feasibility of providing at a small charge, a fresh-water shower for use after bathing at North Point and also at West Point?

Deep Water Bay Scheme.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary will move the following resolution:—

That this Council approves the draft agreement laid on the table on the 4th of June, between His Excellency Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong for and on behalf of the Government of the same (who and whose successors in office are hereinafter referred to as "the Governor") of the one part, and Messrs. Denys & Bowley, Solicitors, (who and whose assigns are hereinafter called the Promoters) of the other part, with regard to a scheme for the development of a portion of the South of the Island of Hongkong, on condition that the promoters furnish to the Government satisfactory proof of their financial ability to carry out the scheme.

The Hospital Staff Question.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock will move:—

That the Government do lay upon the table of this Council the letter, under date of the 2nd July last, which was addressed by the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital to the Principal Civil Medical Officer setting forth on behalf of the Sisters reasons why they considered that their numbers should be increased by two.

Other Business.

The orders of the day include:—First reading of a Bill entitled an ordinance to provide for the levy of Estate Duty payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons.

Second reading of the Bill entitled an ordinance to make provision for the protection of certain Wild Birds and Game.

THE RAILWAY STAFF.

Quinine Injections Reduce Malaria.

According to Dr. Smalley's report on the Kowloon-Canton Railway for last year, amongst the Chinese and Indian Staff there was a certain amount of Malaria.

The figures however show a decrease as compared with 1912—the result probably of weekly quinine injections instead of mixtures or pills much of which are never taken. "It is a known fact," says Dr. Smalley "that quinine pills sent out to the New Territories have found their way to the market to be retailed at considerable profit, whilst I have found full bottles of medicine in the houses of the station staff weeks after it has been sent out to them."

NAVAL NOTES.

Signal Book Precautions.

Orders have been given that twice every day, in every ship and shore establishment, an officer is to inspect the signal books to make certain that all are there and intact. A commissioned officer is to be detailed for this daily overhaul, which is designed to prevent any more signal books going astray or being tampered with. Greater care than ever is being taken of these books. The other day one fell overboard from the battleship London. Divers were at once sent down, and they searched the bottom till they found it. What the Admiralty now aim at is to make it impossible in future for the signal books of the British Navy to provide useful knowledge for any other Power. With this end in view the new volumes have been so compiled that the most important signals will be seen only by a few responsible officers. And during the twice daily inspections the officer told off for the duty must look into the books, not merely look at them. The purpose of this order is to prevent the recurrence of a substitution of "dummy" contents between a book's covers.

"Between Appointments."

One more naval grievance has been removed. Continuous full pay is to be given to officers between appointments, if the interval is not more than eight days. Hitherto there has been no rule on this point. Sometimes full pay was given in these between-appointment periods, just as often it was not, and an undeserved hardship was inflicted upon naval officers, the majority of whom have not very fat purses. Seeing that the Admiralty for their own purposes change officers about from one post to another, it was a rather skintight practice to deprive them of full pay for the few days that might elapse between giving up one job and taking on another.

Across London.

Sailors will welcome the news that better arrangements have been made for them to travel across London from one railway terminus to another. Hitherto men have been put to unnecessary inconvenience and expense in getting across town. As the expense was not an "authorised outlay," the men had to bear it themselves. Under the new arrangement special railway omnibuses will be provided free for parties of not less than six who are going to a point one hundred miles or more beyond London. Also, a reasonable amount of luggage may be carried free.

LATEST G. B. S.

The new volume of Mr. Shaw's plays makes it plain that his approach to the unspeakable adjective of "Pygmalion" has been a gradual one. The opening lines of Act I of "Fanny's First Play" run thus:—

Gilbey (grinding his teeth): This is a nice thing. This is a—

Mrs. Gilbey (cutting him short): Leave it at that, please. Whatever it is, bad language won't make it better.

On the stage the initial and the dash escaped notice; but there is no dissembling them in the printed text.

One cannot help thinking that, in county circles, Mr. Bernard Shaw must be a rather uncomfortable neighbour. In one of his new Prefaces he tells how a lady of the manor suggested that he might give a prize to the village school:—

I asked if there was a prize for good conduct. As I expected, there was. On reflection, I offered a handsome prize for the worst-behaved boy and girl, on condition that a record should be kept of their subsequent careers and compared with the records of the best-behaved, in order to ascertain whether the school criterion of conduct was valid out of school. But it seems that the offer was refused on the ground that "it would not have had the effect of encouraging the children to give as little trouble as possible, which is, of course, the real object of all conduct prizes in school."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

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FRESH SIBERIAN SALMON,

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KIPPERS, FILLETS & HADDOCKS.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

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SOLE AGENTS.

To-day's Advertisements

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. S. KOREA will leave Hongkong Thursday July 23, at 1 p.m. instead of Saturday July 25.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA will leave Hongkong Sunday August 2nd at 1 p.m. instead of Tuesday August 4.

The I. G. M. S. GOEBEN was to leave Foochow on Wednesday at 9 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Thursday evening at 9 p.m. and will leave for Europe on the 26th inst. at 10 a.m.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND" having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th of June, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 7th of July, 1914, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOCHERS & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 23rd June, 1914. [604]

WANTED.

WANTED.—European Stenographer, one with some knowledge of shipping preferred. Applications accompanied by testimonials to "SHIPPING" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

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THE Steamship

"KLEIST" having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOCHERS & CO., General Agents. Hongkong 23rd June, 1914. [605]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. K. Holmes Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 29th June 1914 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at "Rookvale" Kimberley Road, Kowloon A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue) Terms as usual. On view from Sunday 28th.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

s.s. "TINCANG" (Wrecked) SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co. Lloyd's Agents. Hongkong, 23rd June, 1914.

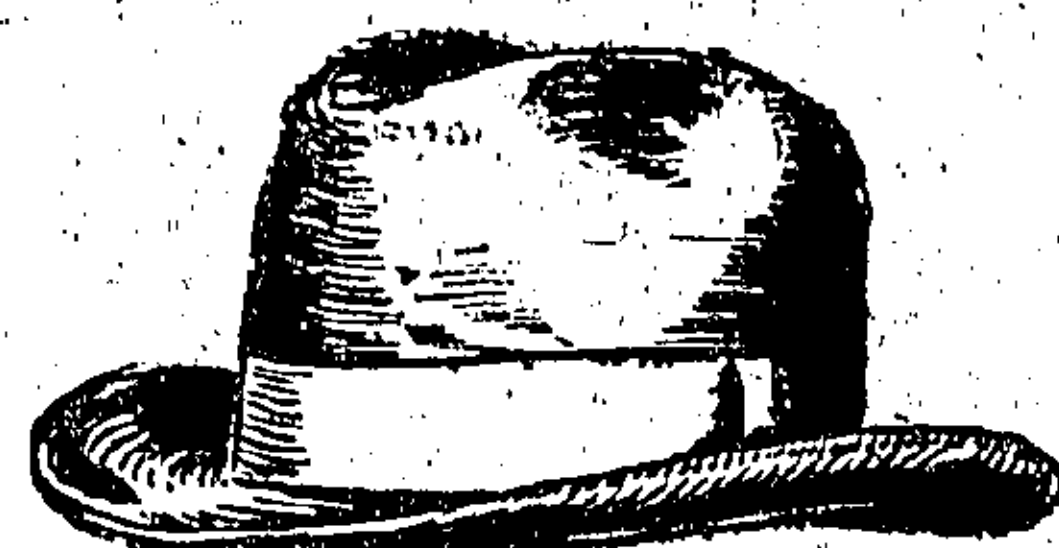
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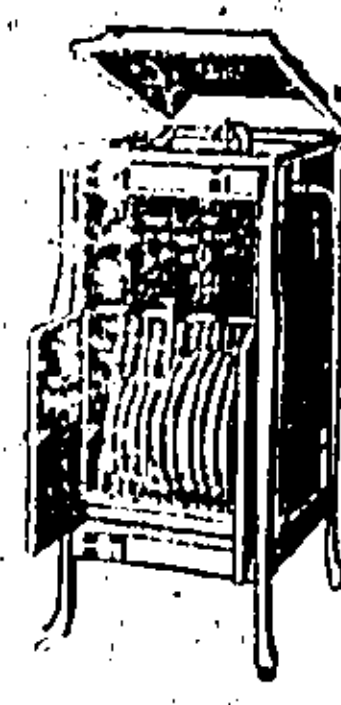
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S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI, on 6th July.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, R.N.R. will be despatched for KOBE & MOJI on 15th July.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "A. Apar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 1st July.

S.S. "Takada," 6,900 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched as above on 8th July.

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"	Senegambia	17th July
"	Scandia	27th July
"	Alesia	14th Aug.
"	Silthonia	23rd Aug.
"	Liberia	11th Sept.
"	Almark	18th Sept.
Victoria, V'var, S'ho T. & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	2nd Aug.
"	Belgravia	17th Sept.
"	Brasilia	12th Oct.
Hamburg & Antwerp	Sudmark	4th July
M'les, Havre, Emden & H'burg	Segovia	8th July
Havre, R'dam, H'burg & A'werp	Goldfels	12th July
Havre, R'dam & Hamburg	Emden	18th July
M'les, Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Preussen	19th July
Hamburg	Heerde	24th July
Havre & Emden & Hamburg	Silesia	29th July
Havre & Hamburg	Markomannia	5th Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & H'burg	Felsia	7th Aug.
M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	O. D. J. Ahlers	22nd Aug.
Havre, Emden & H'burg	Senegambia	25th Aug.

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Steamers.		
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	(WEDNES, 1st July.
	Kilano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	(WEDNES, 15th July, at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Awa Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500	(THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 4 p.m.
	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	(TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500	(WEDNES, 1st July, at noon.
	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeja T. 9,600	(WED., 29th July, at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon.	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500	(SATURDAY, 12th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Kirin Maru Capt. T. 5,000	(MONDAY, 6th July.
KOBE & Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	(WEDNES, 1st July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	(TUESDAY, 30th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Inaba Maru Capt. Shinobe T. 12,500	(THURSDAY, 2nd July.
KOBE & Yokohama.	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	(FRIDAY, 3rd July.

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Return.				
1st class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$85
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SHANGHAI	Anhui	25th June at 4 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	Yochow	26th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Yingchow	27th June at 4 p.m.
AMOY, W'WEL, F'FOO, T'HSINKUEICHOW	Yingchow	29th June at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	30th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	30th June at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	1st July at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst ships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck at "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenian," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Kanchow" "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
Do. Hongkong to Tsingtau:—Single \$78. Return \$125.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

Telephone No. 36
Hongkong 24th June, 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via Ports of call.)

The S.S. Koursk 6,400 R.T. Commander Padalka, is expected to arrive here on or about the 20th day of July, 1914.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars apply to

Capt. LUKHMANOFF, Agent.
Hotel Marlborough 3rd Floor, Rooms 13 & 14.
Hongkong, June 20, 1914. Tel. No. 1884.

Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	T.	Captain.	For	Sailing date.
Zallro	4000 F. S. McMuray		Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	WED., 1st July, 4 p.m.
Rubi	4000 J. Miller		Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SATUR., 11th July, 4 p.m.

Electric light and fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1914.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Stations	From	Departed on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tjimanoeck	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tjitaroen	JAVA	1st half July	S'HAU	1st half July
Tjilwoeng	JAVA	1st half July	JAPAN	1st half July
Tjilini	JAVA	2nd half July	S'HAU	2nd half July
Tjipahi	JAVA	2nd half July	S'HAU	2nd half July
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	S'HAU	1st half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through E/L.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.
Shinyo Maru	21,000	21 knots	Tues., 14th July.
Chyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 4th August.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Thurs., 27th August.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	Satur., 5th Sept.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
----------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

Eastern 4th July. 10th July, 10 a.m.

Aldenharn 1st Aug. 31st July.

Empire 1st Aug. 28th Aug.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiching W. C. Passmore. FRIDAY, 26th June at 11 a.m.

Haikan J. W. Evans. TUESDAY, 30th June at 11 a.m.

Haikang A. E. Hodgins. FRIDAY, 3rd July at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun A. H. Stewart. WED., 24th June at 11 a.m.

Haimun A. H. Stewart. SUNDAY, 28th June at 10 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full fare.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.
General Managers.

LOG BOOK

Lifeboat Institution.
The Lifeboat Institution has received from the Norwegian Minister a cheque for £850 collected in Norway for the relatives of the lifeboat men who perished at Fethard, on the south coast of Ireland in an effort to reach Norwegian sailors who were marooned on a rock in a storm.

Indian Coasting Trade.
In connection with Sir Valentine Chirol's remark that Japan's competition in the Indian coasting trade may be beneficial from the standpoint of purely Indian interests, the statement of Mr. Karokawa, Manager of the N. Y. K. Indian service, given on the 9th to a representative of the Japan Mail, is not without interest. The N. Y. K. Calcutta service was started in 1911, says the N. Y. K. traffic manager, with four vessels of 4,000 tons each. Several months later they were replaced by five vessels of 6,000 tons each and the Ceylon of 5,000 tons. The service, which is fortnightly, extends from Yokohama to Calcutta via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon, while the British India S.S. Company runs vessels three times a week between these ports. The N. Y. K. Calcutta service, as pointed out by Sir Valentine Chirol in his letter to The Times, is highly beneficial to both Japanese and Indian peoples, further remarks the N. Y. K. manager. The service has done much toward the promotion of Indo-Japanese trade. Along the Indian coast, between Rangoon and Calcutta, the Company's liners mainly take in passengers. Sometimes over 2,000 deck passengers are taken in by a liner on a single voyage. Cargo also is not wanting. Rice and padi are consigned sometimes to the extent of two or three thousand tons. To what extent the Company's service has benefited Indian industrial circles may be seen from the fact that raw cotton and pig iron, which were scarcely taken by Japan before the inauguration of the Company's service, are now exported to Japan from Calcutta to an enormous amount. Pig iron was imported from India for the first time in the year when the service was started to the extent of Yen 153,050. In the next year the figures rose to Yen 2,683,811. All this is due to the stimulation that the inauguration of the Company's service gave to the Indian business public. In the case of raw cotton the effect of the starting of the new service is even more pronounced. Prior to the inauguration of the service the importation of this particular kind of goods remained on the level of Yen 1,778,303. On the opening of the service the figures stood at Yen 1,292,248. A further inflation in the figures was seen in the next year, three years after the opening of the service, to Yen 4,266,435. Rape seed cake shipments were a nonentity before the service was started. In the year when the service was begun they were shipped to the extent of Yen 987,916. In the next year the figures advanced to Yen 1,445,207. In other staple commodities on the Indian export list the stimulus the N. Y. K. service has given is also quite noticeable. Last year the importation of these commodities amounted to Yen 11,743,002. Prior to the opening of the service, in 1911, the total importation amounted to only Yen 8,682,164. The Indian public is, says the N. Y. K. traffic manager, touching on the subject of the objection from the British shipping interests, quite alive to the fact that the competition from the Japanese company is beneficial to their trade and their sympathy is all on the side of the Japanese company. They even request the Japanese company to extend the service to Madras and further. The room is ample for the Japanese company to canvass further for cargo in the Indian ports by cutting the rates without in the least causing inconvenience to rival companies. It is quite unjust on the part of rivals to drive the Japanese company off his promising field.

Oyster, Crab, Fried or Stewed Fish, Pickles, Apples, etc.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Agent.

Shipping

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).
 For Steamship On
 YHAMA, Kobe & Moji, Kumsang, Thurs. 25th June at 4 p.m.
 S'FORE, Pang & C'utta, Yatsing, Thurs. 25th June at 2 p.m.
 SHANGHAI, Taksang, Fri. 26th June at 10 light
 SHANGHAI, Yusan, Fri. 26th June at 10 light
 S'FORE, Pang & C'utta, Namsang, Fri. 26th June at 2 p.m.
 MANILA, Lovat, Sat. 27th June at 2 p.m.
 S'HA, Moji & Kobe, Lovat, Tues. 30th June at noon
 MANILA, Loongsang, Sat. 4th July at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang," and "Lalsang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat," "Yatsing," and "Sulsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tangtau.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kulat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Hong Kong and

For Steamers. Date of Sailing

LONDON & ANTWERP, Radnorshire, 8th July.

LONDON & ANTWERP, Den of Ruthven, 19th July.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service

VICTORIA, V'VER, S'ILE, Monmouthshire, 4th July.

TACOMA & PLAND, Den of Ailie, 10th August.

TACOMA & PLAND, Den of Ailie, 10th August.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

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Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking

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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most

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HEAD CRANES throughout the Shop, ranging up to 100 Tons.

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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Hamburg & Antwerp &c.	Suedmark	H. A. L.	25, June
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Nellor	P. & O.	25, June
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said	V. Ciotat	M. M.	30, June
Marcelles, Rotterdam etc.	Helgoland	M. & Co.	M. of June
M'les, R'dam, H'burg & Bremen	Borkum	M. & Co.	E. of June
Marseilles, Rotterdam etc.	Altair	M. & Co.	B. July
M'les, L'don A'werp via S'pore etc.	Miyasaki	M. N. Y. K.	1, July
T'io, Fiume V'ea, via S'pore etc.	E. F. F. and S. W. Co.		7, July
M'les, Havre, Emden & H'burg	Sogovia	H. A. L.	4, July
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Himalaya	P. & O.	4, July
London & Antwerp	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	8, July
H'ro, R'dam, H'burg, A'werp &c.	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	12, July
Trieste, Venice via Straits, etc.	Africa	S. W. Co.	15, July
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, etc.	Koerber	S. W. Co.	15, July
Havre, R'dam, H'burg	Enden	H. A. L.	18, July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Preussen	H. A. L.	19, July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Silesia	H. A. L.	29, July
Havre & Hamburg &c.	M'komannia	H. A. L.	5, Aug.
Dunkirk & Hamburg	Friska	H. A. L.	10, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver, via S'hai, Japan etc.	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	25, June
San Francisco & San Pedro	C. Finisterre	R. D. Co.	27, June
New York	Montrose	D. & Co.	26, June
San F'co via K'lung, S'hai & Japan	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	26, June
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, July
Via, B.C.S. via K'lung, S'hai &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Monmouthshire	J. M. Co.	4, July
New York	India	J. M. Co.	7, July
Via, B.C., T'ina via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	9, July
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	11, July
San Francisco	Bessie Dollar	R. D. Co.	15, July
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Victoria, V'vor, S'ile & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	H. A. L.	2, Aug.
Victoria, V'vor, S'ile & P. (Or.)	Sithonia	H. A. L.	9, Sept.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	7, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	10, July
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Sigismund	M. Co.	11, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	25, June
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	25, June
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	25, June
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	26, June
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Syria	P. & O.	26, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	26, June
Ningpo & Shanghai	Yochow	B. & S.	26, June
Shanghai	Yusan	J. M. Co.	26, June
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	27, June
Shanghai and Tsingtau	Yingchow	B. & S.	27, June
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & C'utta	Kan'awa M.	N. Y. K.	27, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama	Atlantic	M. M. Co.	29, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	30, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tea	B. & S.	30, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	30, June
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	30, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Lovat	J. M. Co.	30, June
Shanghai	Koerber	S. W. Co.	1, July
Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
S'pore, Pang & C'utta	A. Apar	D. S. Co.	1, July
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	1, July
Kobe	China	S. W. Co.	2, July
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Silesia	S. W. Co.	2, July
Shanghai	Assaye	P. & O.	2, July
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	O. F. Laci	H. A. L.	3, July
Kobe and Yokohama	Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	3, July
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Nippon	S. E. A. Co.	4, July
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	5, July
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Java M.	O. S. K.	6, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Torilla	J. M. & Co.	6, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mark	M. & Co.	6, July
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	7, July
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Takada	D. S. Co.	8, July
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	10, July
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. Co.	12, July
Kobe and Moji	Dilwara	D. S. Co.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Senegambia	H. A. L.	17, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Scandia	H. A. L.	27, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	14, Aug.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjiklatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjiklatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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STOCKHOLM.

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VESSELS IN PORT.

TIDE TABLE.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD 1st JUNE—31st OCT.

RATES FROM HONGKONG:

NAGASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$150.00.

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named

Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.

Passengers may go and/or return VIA MANILA without additional charge

by steamer calling at that Port, so indicated in schedule of sailings shown below.

The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest, fastest

and most luxurious on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM JAPAN PORTS.

From JAPAN. To JAPAN.

YHAMA LEAVE. KOBE LEAVE. NAGASAKI LEAVE. H'KONG ARRIVE.

STEAMER. H'KONG LEAVE. NAGASAKI ARRIVE. KOBE ARRIVE. YHAMA ARRIVE.

E. OF JAPAN. 25 June. 30 June. 1 July. 4 July.

MONGOLIA. 26 June. 1 July. 4 July. 7 July.

MONTAGLE. 27 June. 2 July. 5 July. 8 July.

E. OF RUSSIA. 28 June. 3 July. 6 July. 9 July.

E. OF INDIA. 29 June. 4 July. 7 July. 10 July.

E. OF CHINA. 30 June. 5 July. 8 July. 11 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 1 July. 4 July. 7 July. 10 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 2 July. 5 July. 8 July. 11 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 3 July. 6 July. 9 July. 12 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 4 July. 7 July. 10 July. 13 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 5 July. 8 July. 11 July. 14 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 6 July. 9 July. 12 July. 15 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 7 July. 10 July. 13 July. 16 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 8 July. 11 July. 14 July. 17 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 9 July. 12 July. 15 July. 18 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 10 July. 13 July. 16 July. 19 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 11 July. 14 July. 17 July. 20 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 12 July. 15 July. 18 July. 21 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 13 July. 16 July. 19 July. 22 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 14 July. 17 July. 20 July. 23 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 15 July. 18 July. 21 July. 24 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 16 July. 19 July. 22 July. 25 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 17 July. 20 July. 23 July. 26 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 18 July. 21 July. 24 July. 27 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 19 July. 22 July. 25 July. 28 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 20 July. 23 July. 26 July. 29 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 21 July. 24 July. 27 July. 30 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 22 July. 25 July. 28 July. 31 July.

E. OF JAPAN. 23 July. 26 July. 29 July. 1 Aug.

E. OF JAPAN. 24 July. 27 July. 30 July. 2 Aug.

E. OF JAPAN. 25 July. 28 July. 31 July. 3 Aug.

E. OF JAPAN. 26 July. 29 July. 1 Aug. 4 Aug.

E. OF JAPAN. 27 July. 30 July. 2 Aug. 5 Aug.

E. OF JAPAN. 28 July. 31 July. 3 Aug. 6 Aug.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1914

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]

OPIUM CONVENTION.

DATE OF APPLICATION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received June 23.

A message from the Hague states that the Opium Conference has agreed to an Anglo-Chinese proposal to fix the date of the application of the Convention as December 28, 1914, allowing the non-signatory Powers to adhere later.

CATTLE FOR FOOD.

Over One Hundred Rejected Alive Last Year.

Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, in his report for last year says the total number of cattle admitted to the Government Depot for the year was 38,877 an increase on the previous year of 3,960. In Kennedy Town 32,030 cattle were admitted an increase of 2,759 on last year. There were 39 rejected alive as unfit for food against 72 in 1912. In Ma Tau Kok 6,847 head of cattle were admitted against 5,656 in the previous year and 77 were rejected alive as unfit for food against 44 in 1912. The total number of pigs admitted to Kennedy Town was 217,044, an increase on last year's total of 1,835. The total number of sheep admitted to Kennedy Town was 33,550 a decrease of 58 on 1912.

ANDREE'S BALLOON.

Gothenburg, May 27.

The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has received a dispatch from the Swedish Legation at St. Petersburg reporting that a telegram has been received from Yakutsk to the effect that parts of an old balloon have been found in a forest in Eastern Siberia. They are supposed to be the remains of the balloon in which Andree started from Spitzbergen for the North Pole in July, 1897.

Andree and his two companions, Strindberg and Fraenkel, ascended from Danes Island, Spitzbergen, on July 11, 1897. The party was never seen again, and it has never been ascertained how the explorers perished. Various expeditions have at different times attempted to obtain exact information of their fate, and hardly a year has gone by without news being received of the discovery either of the balloon or of some of the personal effects of the party. A report was received in 1903 that the captain of an American schooner had discovered a grave in Northern Labrador marked by a wooden cross, inscribed with the name "Andree." But nothing further came of the rumour, which was promptly discounted by well-known authorities.

Andree's balloon carried five tons of supplies, and it was hoped to make it in some degree dirigible by means of sails and heavy guide ropes. In estimating the probability or improbability of the various "clues" which have been discovered in Siberia and North America, it should be noticed that the balloon when last seen was moving north-east.

There is therefore—presuming that the wind did not shift—more inherent possibility in the genuineness of a "clue" from Siberia than in one from North America.

BANNOCKBURN.

June 24, 1914.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

Six hundred years are completed to-day since Robert Bruce defeated Edward II in front of Stirling Castle and established the independence of Scotland. The truth about the battle is hard to arrive at; its details have been so grossly exaggerated by the "minstrels" and such like on either side. The story, however, is somewhat as follows:—

The quarrel originated at the end of the previous century in the reign of Edward I. This monarch appointed Robert Balliol King of Scotland and afterwards on a dispute arising claimed him as a vassal, and finally decreed that he had forfeited his kingdom. Though Balliol fled, the patriotic party found a leader in Wallace and it was only after the latter's signal defeat at Falkirk in 1298 that Edward's suzerainty was established.

In the reign of his successor, the incompetent and unsoldier-like Edward II, Scottish affairs were allowed to slide and finally only Stirling Castle held out. The Governor of this stronghold, Mowbray, announced that unless he were relieved by Midsummer 1314, he too would have to surrender. It was this threat that forced the indolent Edward to march a large army into Scotland to relieve Stirling.

The armies came into contact on the evening of June 23, the English host being more than double the Scots. Bruce was in front of his array, mounted on a pony, when Sir Henry Bohun of the English advanced guard rode up and offered him single combat. Bruce slew the English knight and the English van, on seeing the issue of the duel, retired; doubtless feeling the omen to be a bad one. The Scottish Lords blamed Bruce for risking his life, which might have meant the ruin of everyone, but Bruce's sole reply was that he was sorry he had broken his battle-axe.

Early next morning the battle was joined in earnest. The front of the Scottish position was defended by the famous "pots," round holes a foot broad and as deep as a man's knee, covered over with sticks and grass, to break the charge of the English horse. Sir Robert Keith charged the English archers in flank and the English horse and men-at-arms were thrown hopelessly into confusion by the "pots" and were slaughtered helplessly by the Scots, who reserved only the rich for ransom. The archers, seeing the disaster tried to shoot over their heads, but unfortunately according to the Chronicler (Bakke of Swinbrook) "struck a few Scots in the breast and many English in the back." The fight, was still in progress, when over the burn above the Scottish right, which has ever since been known as the Gillie's Hill, appeared the "yeomen and away-men" of the Scottish army, who had rigged up an apology for banners, so that they seemed to the English like a large reinforcement of the Scots, coming to take them in flank. Panic seized that portion of the army which was not engaged and they fled in confusion, the English King with them.

The King sought shelter in Stirling Castle, but was refused admittance by Mowbray, the Governor, who pointed out that the Castle could not hold out after the English defeat and that therefore his only chance of safety lay in escaping elsewhere.

The victory of Bannockburn virtually gained the cause of Scottish independence, though fourteen years had yet to elapse

NO SOLICITORS.

Woman Resists an Attempt to Garnishee M. Key.

This afternoon an interesting action in which no solicitors appeared, and in which a Chinese woman successfully resisted an attempt to garnishee money, which was alleged to be due from her to the defendant in another action, came before Mr. Justice Hazelard in the Summary Court. In the original action Ng Shau-kee, 61, Wanchai Road, a contractor, obtained judgment against Kwong Cheung-fuk of Shamsui for \$125.24, balance due for work done and material supplied. The defendant in that action told the plaintiff that he was owed about \$900 by a woman Lam Shik-shi and by means of a garnishee the plaintiff endeavoured to recover the money due under the judgment.

Tam Shik-shi told his Lordship that the matter arose out of the building of a house. She had advanced the defendant \$680 and from the architect's certificate it would be seen that only \$600.20 was due to the defendant so that really there was nothing owing by her which could be garnisheered. His Lordship accepted this view of the matter and the case was adjourned sine die.

INTERESTING MILITARY ARTICLE.

An article entitled "Casual Notes on Infantry Training" appears in the current number of the *United Service Magazine* from the pen of Major H.S.P. Simon, D.C.L.I. Major Simon suggests greater realism at peace exercises, less information about the enemy in "special ideas" and "general ideas," and more of the genuine "fog of war." He makes a good point against specialization in fitness. He states significantly that a battalion properly trained on vast hillides can be "turned into hardy mountaineers who should be able to go anywhere and do anything."

NEW TERRITORY POLICE.

Lack of Exercise and Digestive Trouble.

In his report on the Police Force of Kowloon and New Territories for last year, Dr. J.T. Smalley says:—

"Amongst the European members there has been a considerable amount of digestive trouble, owing I think mainly to lack of exercise. Many of the Force are ex-Servicemen and come from a life of considerable activity and a simple dietary to one of diminished activity and increased dietary."

before England acknowledged it by treaty. Whether the success of the Scots was for their permanent benefit is very doubtful. The union of the whole island into "one kingdom was inevitable sooner or later. Scotland must needs have gained enormously in all material respects by incorporation with her more advanced neighbour. Had this taken place before centuries of political antagonism and repeated wars had developed national hatred, and quickened Scottish national feeling into a passion, the union when it came would have been easier and more thorough. At the same time the world would have been poorer for the loss of the distinctive character which was developed in the Scots mainly through their separate Reformation, and Hong-kong would likely have been deprived of its St. Andrew's Ball.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL STATUS.

Political uncertainties are the fashion nowadays. The Stock Exchange pessimist sees possibilities of trouble ahead, and little else. The critics are for ever discovering weak spots. It is the fashion in certain quarters to criticise the Russian financial position. We wish that of most other countries was as sound and the prospects were as good. The vast areas of coarcting and mineral lands should alone render the situation sure, and with a wise agricultural policy, which seems to be contemplated, we need have little fear about Russia sustaining her burden. She has good assets, railways and others, to represent a large portion of her debt. The Japanese position is also occasioning some criticism. Here the greatest difficulty is that the country, without any great advantages in natural resources is as a result of the war, saddled with a debt far too heavy for it to bear comfortably. Taxation presses heavily on the people. The naval and military outlay is great. The Japanese Government has once again announced a policy of economy, restricting outlay even on reproductive works. It promises to review taxation. But whence comes the wherewithal to permit it? The Government is driven to the debt service. Naught is contemplated on the external debt, but the internal debt redemption service will suffer. The necessity to adopt the course is significant. The great safeguard for holders of the external bonds is that anything threatening their security, whether the interest payments or redemption service, will be a serious reflection upon national credit. And that the Japanese seem fortunately very ready to acknowledge.

AN ARCHDEACON'S ADVENTURES.
The Rev. Oswald W. O. Blogg, who is resigning the Wardenship of Navy House, Chatham, in order to become chaplain at Rio de Janeiro and Archdeacon of Brazil, knows more about the rough and tumble of seafaring life than any other clergyman. Years ago, when he was chaplain of the Danubian ports, he shipped before the mast as a seaman in order to gain experience, and so badly did he fare on one vessel that one dark night he got a boy to row him ashore. That was at Algiers, where all night he lay under a rug in the bottom of a small boat. The next morning he shipped under another skipper.

After a period at the Danubian ports Mr. Blogg became a chaplain in the Royal Navy. One night at Chatham he took off his glasses and went out disguised as a bluejacket. In that way he entered most of the public-houses in a certain quarter, but presently he was caught in a public-house which had been placed "out of bounds" and the Naval patrol marched him off. Mr. Blogg has also worked in the coal mines of Durham.

Typhoon Stops Manila Shipping.
Not a single vessel left Manila harbour on June 20 or cleared through the custom house. The heavy seas and strong wind outside persuaded those who were scheduled to leave that the protection of the Manila breakwater offered more safety. The British freighter *Machao*, which was cleared on Thursday, attempted to get away the following morning. When about 3 miles outside the breakwater, the captain decided that the weather outside was too nasty. Last reports stated that the *Machao* was laying to, waiting for a let up. It is possible that the vessel got outside Corregidor before nightfall.—*Fullin.*

HONGKONG HOSPITALS.

Interesting Reports of Last Year's Work.

The Medical and Sanitary Reports for last year give interesting particulars of the year's work in the various hospitals of the Colony, from which we extract the following:—

Government Civil Hospital.
The total number of admissions was 2,703 as against 2,731 in 1912. In the out-patient department 13,778 prescriptions were dispensed as against 15,177 and 539 vaccinations were performed as against 878. The average daily number of sick was 85.7 as against 94.8.

Women and Children.—There were 343 women admitted as against 333, with a death rate of 9.8 per cent, and 111 children, with a death rate of 15.3 per cent, against 130.

Deaths.—The deaths numbered 178 making a percentage of 6.49 as against 194 with a percentage of 7.1. Of these deaths 80 occurred within 24 hours of admission.

Nationality of Patients admitted.—Europeans 553 as against 437, Indian and Coloured 771 as against 644, Asiatics 1,469 as against 1,288. The death rate was Europeans 2.3 per cent., Indians 3.6 per cent, and Asiatics 9.3 per cent.

Victoria Hospital.
Admissions.—There were 224 admissions during the year as compared with 234 in 1912. Eight deaths occurred, all of which were infants, with the exception of one adult who died of Sprue, as did her twin infants, both of whom suffered from the same disease from their birth.

Malarial Fever.—There were 43 cases of this disease admitted, 32 such cases having been admitted in 1912. They were classified as follows:—Quartan, 1; Benign Tertian, 3; Sub-tertian, 31; Chronic malarial poisoning, 8;

Infectious Diseases Hospitals.
All of the patients treated suffered from small-pox. In all nine cases were treated (35 in 1912).

Between January 17 and May 5 8 patients were treated, with 2 deaths. Of the patients who died one was moribund on admission and the other was a convalescent case in an old and enfeebled man.

Nationalities of Patients.—English 6, Japanese 1, West Indian 1.

In December a case was imported from the North. Although the patient was 62 years of age and had only been vaccinated in childhood he made a quick and uninterrupted recovery.

Tung Wah Small-pox Branch Hospital.

Small-pox cases:—Patients admitted, 36; Died, 21; Under Observation, 1; Discharged, 14. Of these cases 33 chose Chinese treatment with 20 deaths (60.6 per cent.) and 2 Western treatment with 1 death (50 per cent.) The case under observation proved not to be small-pox.

Plague.—One case of pneumonic plague was treated in this Institution for public health reasons. The patient died.

Cholera.—Admissions 58. Deaths 53. In addition to these cases 9 cases with 8 deaths were recorded in the main Tung Wah Hospital. Of these cases 7 were treated by European methods with 2 recoveries. In suitable cases hypertonicsaline was used. In a large number of the admissions it was remarked that the "typhoid-like" stage had not been reached and yet death supervened. One patient was a ward attendant but fortunately the disease in him ran a mild course and recovery took place.

POSSESSION OF PISTOL.

Plea that it was "a Toy" Succeeds.

The case was heard, on remand, by Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, in which two Chinese were charged with being in possession of a pistol and 450 rounds of ammunition, respectively at No. 8, Wing Lok Street.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, said his clients knew of the presence of the pistol in the cubicle; it belonged to someone else, but nevertheless they were still liable. The pistol was practically a toy.

His Worship:—A toy? Mr. Dixon:—A toy. It could not be of much use without ammunition.

The first defendant was discharged and the second was fined \$100.

WATER POLO.

The following will represent the 2nd D.C.L.I. versus the R.G.A. on Saturday evening at 6 p.m. in the A.S.O. Cumber: Bdn. Ward, Cpl. Baldwin (Captain), Cpl. Passmore, Pte. Farmer, Bugler Walls, Pte. Cussell, and Pte. Smith.

THE RUMOURED REVOLUTION.

The following telegram was received by the *North China Daily News* on June 19. It will be seen that, substantially, the matter is the same as that wired by the *Telegraph's* Special Correspondent in Shanghai on that date.

Peking, June 18.
The Chinese Government to-day reported to the British Legation that it had received information that an invasion had been planned by Straits Settlements Chinese to the number of 30,000, who intend to proceed to China in three chartered steamers. The steamers will pass Hong-kong and visit Macao and Swatow. At the latter port they will be met by a body of 8,000.

That the Government takes the report seriously indicates the state of nerves at present existing in Peking.

Corporal's Certificate.
A first-class certificate of education has been awarded to Corp. F. Crawley, R.M. L.I.

Military Examination.
Major Perkins, 40th. Pathans, is to preside over a Board of officers on June 30, and the nine following week-days, for the purpose of superintending the examination of Captain A. Riddell, 74th Punjab, for entrance to the Staff College, Camberley.

European Plague Case.
On inquiring at the hospital as to the condition of Mr. E. E. Grieve (Canadian Pacific Railway), who is lying ill with plague, we were informed that the patient had a good night last night, but was very ill this afternoon.

The Bijou.
The Bijou continues to present a fine programme and some splendid pictures are at present being shown. On Saturday a picture will be shown which is based on Dumas' novel "Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge."

Dishonest Students.
The theft and subsequent sale of the question papers to have been used in the preliminary bar examination at Manila was brought to light last week by the receipt of a letter from one of the aspiring candidates, whose financial status would not permit the expenditure of the P.100 necessary to secure a full set of the questions.—*Manila Bulletin.*

A REAL "BLUE BIRD."

[Mr. Maeterlinck's Flight.

Nice, May 23.
Mr. Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet, on Thursday, at Nice, for the first time experienced a flight in an aeroplane, piloted by M. Macon, who has been engaged as pilot by Mr. Singer, the American millionaire. On landing M. Maeterlinck expressed his delight, and wrote in the aviator's book: "It is a morning prayer in an azure cathedral." The aeroplane was called "The Blue Bird."

School for Filipino Adults.
A private school for children of English-speaking parents will probably be opened in Manila in the near future should the demand for such an institution warrant the step, says the *Bulletin*. An American lady of much experience in educational matters is thinking of establishing such a school, but at present is not sure whether it would prove a success. Should her investigations encourage her in the step she will start on her work of organizing the institution in the very near future.



SORE THROAT.

Its Cause and Cure.

If your throat is sore, swollen, inflamed—if it hurts you to speak or swallow—you should at once take some Formamint Tablets.

They ease the pain at once—cure the Sore Throat quickly—prevent further attacks—and safeguard you against infectious diseases due to germs.

Germs are breathed out by the sick, and are inhaled by them from the air. They are also living atoms of plant life—so small that we can only see them through a microscope, and then they look like mere specks, as shown in the above illustration.

These germs grow and multiply at a great speed in the warm moist lining of the mouth cavity. They also throw off poisons which cause various throat troubles and infectious diseases.

The most thorough and certain way to kill these germs in the mouth and throat is to suck Formamint Tablets, which are both a cure for throat troubles and a preventive of infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Tonsillitis.

Praised by Physicians and the Public.

Formamint is a genuine remedy. Over 7,000 physicians have publicly certified to its value. Hundreds of eminent people are also Formamint users, including the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, and Queen Alexandra's confidential Secretary, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

The Archdeacon of Bristol writes: "I habitually use Formamint as a preventive of Sore Throat." Viscount Ferrard writes: "Sore Throat quickly disappears after using Formamint Tablets." Signor Caruso, the world-famous tenor, writes: "I have found Formamint Tablets very beneficial to the throat and pleasant to the taste."

Among medical men, Professor Seifert, M.D., the famous specialist, writes in *The Medical Press and Circular*:—"I attach great significance to the worth of Formamint Tablets. They are splendidly adapted as a preventive of infectious diseases, and I have prescribed them extensively in Tonsillitis, etc."

Why continue to suffer from Sore Throat? Try this effective remedy which, by the way, is both palatable and harmless.

It can be purchased at all Chemists, in bottles of 50 tablets. But insist on genuine *Wulff's* Formamint, and refuse worthless substitutes.

Send the coupon to-day for a Free Copy of a valuable handbook, entitled "Hints on Sore Throat," by a London physician.

FREE HANDBOOK.

Please send me a Free Copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."

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GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY the 26th. June 1914,** commencing at 5 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street a Collection of Valuable Postage Stamps. (Full particulars from catalogue) On view now. Terms:—Cash on delivery. **GEO. P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer.

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From EUROPE.
THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SILESIA."
Capt. H. Christiansen, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. This steamer brings on cargo:—

ex s.s. "Corfity Beckfrus" from Abus

"Goteborg" from Goteborg

"Helsingborg" from Halmstad

"Carten Russ" from Abo

"Lisbeth" from Stockholm

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1914. [603]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.
From CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"
having arrived from the above

Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 20th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1914. [598]

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"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR, GOW & Co.) Ltd.

For Glasgow & Rotterdam
The s.s. "GLENSTRAE"
(Capt. McGillivray) will be des-

patched for the above ports on or about 13th July 1914.

Saloon fare Hongkong/Glas-
gow £40.
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Regular Steamship Service.
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"MONTROSE" on or about
27th June
For Freight and further in-

formation apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents,
Hongkong June 4th, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Queen's Buildings.

Hotel Lists.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S. Logan, W.
Adler, L. Mackintosh, F. A.
Alport, C. M. Marriott, Dr. O.
Babington, Senator T. J. Matheson, Miss M.
Baker, E. R. Matheson, Mrs. R.
Ball, C. D. J. Mahta, B. K.
Ballou, Mrs. E. R. Merceki, J.
Bennett, P. Meyer, C. E.
Black, W. M. Middleton, D. M.
Blode, J. Middleton, G. S.
Cambridge, A. J. Milne, W. L. N. S.
Clayton, W. E. Moore, Dr. & Mrs. W.
Coleman, Dr. A. L. E. F. Newton, D.
Curry, G. P. Piffner, A. N.
Douglas, D. S. S. Potten, S.
Duffy, Miss M. E. Powell, G. M.
Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. Purvis, A.
Ehrenfeld, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. H.
Furley, W. Reay, Miss F.
Fehr, H. Seddon, Mrs. C.
Freder, W. Sleight, H. C.
Gibb, J. Smyth, F.
Gregory, H. C. Sorensen, A. B.
Grisogono, P. D. Sorby, V.
Hall, Capt. T. F. Squire, Miss A.
Handley, Pegg, H. Swaffield, H. E.
Hannibal, W. A. Swift, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.
Harper, G. Tober, F. O.
Hewitt, Hon. Mr. E. Tozer, E. M.
Hinchcliffe, H. H. Walker, Capt. H. A.
Hunter, R. Watkins, C. E.
Johns, Mrs. T. J. R. White, Miss E.
Jones, M. T. White, Mrs. R. J.
Knox, Capt. & Mrs. White, F. W.
Lambert, Mrs. Winkler, Mr. and
Lambert, E. B. Mrs. F.
Lawrence, S. H. Wood, G. G.
Lloyd, G. T. Wynne, W. C.
Loliel, F.

Carlton Hotel.

Bellandine, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. J.
Barnes, C. Martin, A. T.
Bark, M. W. McLean, A.
Book, M. W. McNicoll, L. D.
Crombie, Lt. Col. Patton, W.
Dennis, R. Paul, S.
Dutt, Dr. A. Riggs, A.
Eales, W. J. Russell, A.
Faulcher, O. W. Silva, Mr. & Mrs.
Gilbert, E. J. Singleton, W. J.
Glaswell, T. A. Tall, Mrs. E.
Gregory, T. M. Walker, E.
Grandy, A. J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs.
Higginbotham, C. J. Watling, Mr. & Mrs.
Hobbs, J. H. D. D. O.
Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. Whitley, A. R.
Lehmann, R. Wilson, D. O.

Grand Hotel.

Allan, J. Nier
Bee, Owan
Bonito, Heller
Brown, Ruckus
Crown, Mr. & Mrs. Scott
Dietz, Stall
Flaming, Mr. & Mrs. Stenlorth
Foster, Mr. & Mrs. Weisenborn
Gilderblom, Waitz
Hofmeister, Wetherell, Capt.
Jorale, Wilson, Dr.
Kuhn, Wilson, Mr. & Mrs.
Langham, Dr. & Mrs. Watson
Lowe, Weismann
Wright, S. H.

King Edward Hotel.

Adams, R. C. Hall, Mr. P. C.
Arnold, J. Hargreaves, Mr. J. E.
Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. Hayner, Mr. H. O.
Beger, Dr. Hactel, Mr. O.
Budge, W. James, Mr. E.
Butts, Mrs. H. Joseph, Mr. J.
Clegg, Mr. H. Korantz, Mr. W.
Cox, Mr. A. H. Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Cox, Mr. F. W. Lauriston, Mr. & Mrs.
Deane, Dr. A. H. C. Lippert, Dr.
Drummond, Mr. Malcomson, Capt.
Duffy, Mrs. M. Mrs.
Evers, Mr. E. W. Mrs.
Foy, Mr. M. C. F.
Gardner, Capt. & Mrs. W. L. Miller, Mrs. F. A.
Gleed, Mr. S. Murphy, B.
Gleed, Mrs. S. Nobbs, A. P.
Glass, Dr. Oudenbonen
Hager, Mr. A. R.

Craigburn.

Bennett, H. S. Hollingsworth, Mr.
Beynon, F. & Mrs. A. H.
Bryon, C. B. McCall, J.
Caldwell, Mr. Ram, E.
Caldwell, Miss Robinson, Geo. A.
Carpenter, Mr. & Mrs. E. G.
Carr, W. A. Grant
Connell, W. A. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J.
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AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

Not Such a Drunken State.

While he has no desire to question the figures quoted in the annual report of the New South Wales Alliance in an effort to convince the authorities that there is still an appalling amount of drunkenness in the State, the Inspector-General of Police (Mr. E. O. Day) is not prepared to admit that there has been any startling increase in drinking, and is convinced that the figures quoted by the temperance party are not a proper guide to the amount of individual drinking that comes under the notice of the police.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Day said, "the figures quoted show a decrease in number of convictions recorded. In 1912, the number was 32,077, while

last year it stood at 32,450. Of course, it is pointed out that in 1912 over 2000 'pledges' were taken at the Central Police Court, and it is asserted that in those cases convictions were not recorded. What is meant by 'pledges,' I do not know, but I take it that in every case in which a person is arrested for drunkenness, a conviction is recorded, independent of whether or not the person signs the pledge—if that is what is meant.

"Another thing, figures are not always a proper guide with regard to drunkenness. There may have been over 32,000 convictions for the offence, but that does not mean that over 32,000 persons were dealt with. One hundred persons may have been responsible for 1000 convictions, or the proportion might be even greater.

"I do not think the people of New South Wales are nearly as much given to drinking as they used to be.

Harry Lauder's Movements.
Owing to his American and European contracts, Mr. Harry Lauder's tour of Australia is a limited one, and Messrs. J. and N. Tait are losing no time in transferring the famous comedian from town to town. Since his departure from Melbourne, Mr. Lauder has given three performances in Ballarat, two in Bendigo, one in Geelong, and one in Horsham.

Big Union Conference.
The big conference of the delegates of allied unions was opened at the Trades Hall, Goulburn street, Sydney on May 25. The organization is that which recently controlled the interests of Australian industrialism in connection with the New Zealand dispute, and the conference is, among

other things, to consider the report of the committee appointed to draft rules for the creation of a permanent federation. Mr. W. M. Hughes, M.P., is the president of the conference, and Mr. J. H. Catts, M.P., secretary. There were sixteen unions represented, the membership of their various organisations totalling over 140,000. The proceedings were conducted behind closed doors, the representatives of the press being refused admission.

Children and Empire Day.
On Empire Day Sydney bore a semi-holiday appearance. Bunting was everywhere, and the reason for the great display was that the commemorative day and the school children were celebrating Empire Day.

As usual, the chief feature was the ceremony at the various public schools in the metropolitan area. Special programmes were disposed of, and the children were once more told about the glory and the grandeur of the Empire, upon which the sun does not set. Opportunity was taken at many of the centres to remind the children that more and more Australia was taking her place among the nations, and that the defence system which was introduced not so very long ago, was being watched with keen interest by all the Powers of the earth.

So far as the commercial community was concerned, there was a remarkable outburst of patriotic sentiment, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered at several centres. All the public buildings and leading stores had flags aloft, while in the harbour the gaily-dressed ships presented a pleasing picture. At noon a Royal salute was fired by the local military forces.

Miss Ada Reeve in Sydney.
A welcome befitting a queen of Vaudeville was accorded Miss Ada Reeve on May 23 at the Sydney Tivoli. The theatre was decorated in her honour. Outside chains of scarlet coloured electric globes adorned the building, while bunting decorations hung from circle and supports.

The audience was large; every available seat in all parts was taken. It was an Ada Reeve's house, and when the artists appeared, she was given an ovation. Miss Reeve is not a stranger to Sydney; she appeared there with conspicuous success under the Williamson management in pantomime and comedy, but that was some years ago, and the majority of Sydneysites have not heard her sing, so that it was mainly her reputation that attracted the big crowd on her opening night.

Nine songs were given by Miss Reeve. They were catchy little pieces, and the most striking feature of the rendering was the singer's articulation. Without the slightest straining for effect or even any apparent effort, in that direction, every word could be distinctly heard in the most remote recesses of the theatre.

New Governor-General.
The Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, paid an official call on Sir Arthur Stanley, the Governor of Victoria, at the State offices on May 26.

The Governor-General was dressed in full uniform, and attended by his aides, military, and private secretaries, also in

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THE DEVIL'S GARDEN, by W. B. Maxwell	1.75	A DAUGHTER OF FRANCE, by Constance Maud	80ct.
AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS, by Joseph Hocking	1.75	KIDRAPPEL, by R. L. Stevenson	80ct.
THE WEB OF CIRCUMSTANCE, by Emily Magraron	1.75	HOW TO ARGUE SUCCESSFULLY, by William Macpherson	80ct.

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1914 \$7.50

uniform, drove up to the State Governor's office. There the Governors exchanged courtesies. The Governor-General was received by a guard of honour and the R.A.A. Band. His Excellency stood at the salute on the steps of the Treasury, and his fine presence impressed a huge crowd, which had waited for 20 minutes in drizzling rain.

Sir Ian Hamilton and the rmy. Mr. Stanley Allen, of the Freedom League, writes at length, and is reduced to the following:—

According to the reports the General says that "owing to the military rules he is unable to make any comments on the Japanese Press reference to his statements." His attack is most unfair and un-British, to say the least, and highly prejudicial to the friendly alliance between Great Britain and Japan. If the military rules prohibit his commenting on the question surely they should make it impossible to insult another nation in such a manner, in the first instance. The whole attitude is cowardly and not fitting to a leader of men, and one hardly likes to believe that Sir Ian Hamilton made such a blunder.

Great emphasis is being laid on this bogey of an invasion. In fact, for many years the cry has

been "some other dreadful nation is coming with ships and men to invade our country." Yet no one ever seeks reasonably to prove such a contention from the facts before us, and if there is a nation ready to enter on such a mad scheme, what would be the cost in lives and money, and what would be the gain? If we consider our country has sense enough not to seek the invasion of another country with a population of over a million or even less, surely we can expect a nation like Japan to have as much "savvy." Japanese merchants have continually told us that "there is no ill-feeling at all in Japan against Australia. There is plenty of room in Japan for her people, and if not, we have Korea and Manchuria to send our surplus population to."

The average citizen is realizing that this vast expense on our boy conscript army and the many sacrifices made, are not justified. Sir Ian Hamilton speaks of twice the cost of the present expenditure of £3,315,435 on the army, and the so-called defence is now costing more than 24s per head of population, while the cost of technical education is twopence. In six years enough will have been spent to provide the initial irrigation channels for a colony supporting 1,000,000 people.

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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	64' top 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371	74'	15' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254	60' 3"	24'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	220	50'	12'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220	50'	12'	7' 6"	
TAI KOK TSIU					
Consolidation Dock	450	85'	30'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Horn Dock	430	85'	25'	7'	
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BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Moi Lung Pa	... lb.	12
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	...	20
" Roast,—Shiu	...	22
" Breast,—Nagu Lam	...	18
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	...	18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	...	22
" do.—Sirloin Ngau Lau	...	35
" Sausages,—Ngau Chuan	...	20
Bullock's Brains—, Know	per set	12
" Tongue fresh,—Ngai Li	each	60
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	...	0
" Head,—Ngau Tau	...	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sam	...	14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	...	24
" Feet,—Ngau Kaski	...	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	...	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	...	22
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	14
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	...	7
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	\$1
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb.	25
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	...	25
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shan	...	21
Pige Chittlings,—Chu Chong	...	2
" Brains,—Chu Know	per set	2
" Feet,—Chu Kark	lb.	12
" Fry,—Chu Chak	...	3
" Head,—Chu Tau	...	17
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	10
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	pair	8
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb	24
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	...	23
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	...	27
" Leg,—Chu Pei	...	27
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	...	65
Sheep Head and Feet,—Ye Tau Kark	set	7
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	10
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	...	15
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	25
Sucking Pigs To Order—Chu Cha	...	18
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	...	22
" Mutton,—Sang Yeung Yau	...	24
" Veal,—Ngau Chai Yuk	...	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Chai Chuan	...	20

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POULTRY.

	Ct.
Chicken, - Kai Chai	lb 30
Capons, Large, Small, -Sin Kai	30
Ducks, -Ap	21
Doves, -Pan Kau	each
Eggs, Hen, -Kai Tan	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton, -Kai	lb 25
" Hainan, -Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese, -Ngo	24
Geese, Wild, 'Shai, -Shang-ho Yea Ngo	'
Musk Deer, -Wong Keng	each
Hare, Shanghai, -Tu Chai	
Partridge, Ohe Khoo	
Pheasant, Shan Kai	pair \$
Pigeons, Canton, -Pak Kup	each 30
" Hoihow, -Hoi How Pak Kup,	21
Quail, -Um-Chun	21
Rice Birds, -Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen
Snipe, -Sa-Choy	each
Turkeys, Cock -Phor Kai Kung	lb. 50
" Hen, -Na	45
Wild Ducks, 'Shai -Shang hoi Sui Ap	\$
" -Sai Ap Chai,	
" Ducks Canton, -Sanz-Shing Sui Ap	\$

FISH

Barbel, —Ka Yu	...	...	...	...	1b	24
Bream, —Bin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	16
Carp, —Li Yu	...	...	...	...	...	25
Catfish, —Ohik Yu	...	...	...	...	...	9
Codfish, —Man Yu	...	...	...	...	...	2
Crabs, —Hoi	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dab, —Sa Mang Yu	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lun	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dog Fish, —Tit Tu Sa	...	...	...	...	...	8
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Mann	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fresh water, —Tam Sin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	18
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	...	...	...	...	...	30
Frogs, —Tim Kai	...	...	...	...	...	25
Garoupe, —Sek Pan	...	...	...	...	...	18
Gudgeon, —Pak Kup Yu	...	...	...	...	...	26
Harrings, —Tso Pak	...	...	...	...	...	18
Halibut, —Cheung Kwai Kup	...	...	...	...	...	23
Lahrus, —Wong Fa Yu	...	...	...	...	...	18
Loach, —Wu Yu	...	...	...	...	...	24
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	...	...	...	...	...	23
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	...	...	...	...	...	28
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	...	...	...	...	...	28
Mullet, —Chai Yu	...	...	...	...	...	2
Oysters, —Sang Hoo	...	...	...	...	...	24
Parrotfish, —Kai Kung Yu	...	...	...	...	...	9
Perch, —Tau Loo	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pike, —Fa Faw Poong	...	...	...	...	...	9
Plaice, —Pan Yu	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pomfret, Black, —Pak Chong	...	...	...	...	...	27
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	...	...	...	...	...	33
Prawns, —Ming Ha	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ray, —Fai Fa Ha	...	...	...	...	...	18
Rock Fish, —Sek Ka Kung	...	...	...	...	...	14
Roach, —Chai Yu	...	...	...	...	...	14

Shah-Wankary Y 1b 27 7

[illegible]

FRUITS.

	FRUITS.	
牛脚	Almonds, —Hung Yan	lb. 30
牛脚	Apples (California) —Kam San Ping Kho	" 20
牛脚	(Chefoo) —Tin Chun Ping Kho	" "
牛脚	Small, —Hoi Tong	" "
牛脚	Custard, —Fan Lai Chi	each "
牛脚	Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heang	Chiui lb. 4
牛脚	(brides), Macao, —San Heung Chiui	" 5
牛脚	Chestnuts, Chinese, —Foong Lut	" "
牛脚	Carambola, —Yeung Tse	" "
牛脚	Cocoanuts, —Yeh Tse	each 0
牛脚	Lemons, China, —Ning Moong	" lb 8
牛脚	" America, —Kum San Ning Moon	" 0
牛脚	Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	" 60
牛脚	" Fresh,	" "
牛脚	Limes, (Saigon) —Sai Kung Ning Moong	each " 14
牛脚	Mango, Manila, —Lui Sang Mong	" 8
牛脚	Mangosteens, —San Chuk Tse	doz 25
牛脚	Oranges, (Canton) —San-shing Tim Ching	lb 10
牛脚	" Sweet	" 14
牛脚	Pears, (American), —San Shoot Lay	" 14
牛脚	" (Canton, Cook), —San Lay	" 15
牛脚	Peanuts, —Fa Sang	" 1
牛脚	Persimmons Large, —Hung Chie	" "
牛脚	Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Poon Ti Paw Law	each " 12
牛脚	" 2nd, —Chung-tang Paw Law	" 10
牛脚	Plantain, —Tai Chau	lb 4
牛脚	Plums, —Swatow, Hong Lai	" 4
牛脚	Pumelo, Shamai, —Chim Lo Yau	each 6
牛脚	Shanghai, —Lo Kwei	" "
牛脚	Walnuts, —Hop Tao	lb 15
牛脚	" Green, —Sang Hop Tao	" "
牛脚	Water Melon, (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 12
牛脚	" (China) Sai Kwa	" "
牛脚	Grapes, —Sang Po Tai Tse	lb "

生口

口仔	Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	
仔雞	Chuek	1h. 8
	Beans, (French) Macao,—Oh Moo Pin Tau	13
	(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hsi Pin	
南 雞	Tau	—
	Sprout,—Ah Cho	7
	Long,—Tau Ko	—
淮 海	Beet Root,—Hung Chohi Tau	each 5
上黃雞	Brijjala, Green,—Ching Yuan	9
野 雞	Red,—Hung Ker	8
鴨 蛋	Cabbage, Chinese, com,—Kai Choy	11
鴨 蛋	Cabbage Red,—Hung Yea Choy	12
鴨 蛋	Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yeh Chohi	—
鴨 蛋	Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb. 9
鴨 蛋	Cauliflower, Large size,—Tai Yeh Choh Fa	each —
軍	Medium size,—Cheung Yeh Cho Fa	—
	Small size,—Sai Yen Chohi Fa	—
雞 山 白	Carrots,—Kam Shum	lb. 6
禾 花 雞	Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kau Chohi	7
雞 公 沙	English,—Young Kau Chohi	—
火 火	Chillies Dried,—Gon Lat Chiu	30
上 海 水 西	Red,—Hung Far Chih	20
水 鴨 鴨	Green,—Ching Lat Chiu	15
城 水 鴨	Curry, Hot, English,—Kai Lee Choh Lin	10

海鮮

局海	Horae Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	5
墨魚	Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each 8
墨魚	Lettuce, —Yeung Sang Choi	6
魚	Water Cheenuts, —Ma Tai	lb. 1
蟹	Mandarin, —Kwai Lum Ma Tai	4
	Mushrooms, Fresh, —Sang Cho Koo	30
	Mush Melon, Amer. —Kan-san Hong Kwa	each 6
	Okraes, —	lb. 10
墨魚	Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	6
鬼魚	Greese, —Sang Chong	6
沙孟魚	Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Chong Tau	6
鱸魚	Papaya, 1st qual., —Tai Man Sau Kua	each 106
沙	2nd Chong	10
海魚	Parley, —Kun Cho	8
大魚	Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb. 8
黃魚	Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	3
	Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Shu Tsa	3
石斑公	Japan, —Yut Poon Shu Tsa	10
白鯧公	American, —Pa Ki Shu Tsa	10
甲魚	Fochoo, —Foo-chow Shu Tsa	10
脚	Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	10
魚	Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	4
烏生魚	Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	10
魚	Sage, —Tao So	10
魚	Shallots, —Gon Chung Tau	6
白生魚	Spinach, —Yin Choi	—
花斑	Tomatoes, —Fan Ker	8
明	Turn, —Wu Tau	8
魚	Twinnie, Punt, (Long), —Lo Pak	4
	English, —Yeung Lo Pak	2
	Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	4
	(American), —Kan-san Chit Kwa	2
黑	Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Cho	8
明	Lily root, —Lan Ngau	4
蝦	Yam, —Te Kua	6
魚	The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the	
	Gold has no power to compel all holders to sell at the price	
	E. W. HAMILTON	
	Soleary, Bay, Jan	

Commercial.

A Chinese Tea Company.
The Tutub of Hainkang has sent a telegram to a Chinese tea firm at Changsha notifying the firm of the organization of a Chinese tea company in Hainkang and asking it to be the agent at Changsha of the newly established company. The telegram reads: Hainkang is in close connection with Russia; the people drink only China tea. The annual profit obtained from the sale of tea is estimated at several million dollars. Now in Russia there is a brisk demand for tea and in view of this I have undertaken to form a Chinese tea company with a capital of Tls. 2,000,000. It would be my greatest pleasure to appoint you as our agent if you can see your way to manage our affairs. The Hunan firm has already wired a reply to the Tutub advising that it will accept the offer.

New Season's Silk in Japan.
Silk reapers in Tokio, Saitama, and Gumbra prefectures, says the *Asahi*, started the reeling of the new season's silk on June 5, and their product will shortly appear on the Yokohama market. So far new silk sold on forward contracts does not amount to more than 500,000 kin, being less than half the quantity sold forward by the same date last year. There are fears, therefore, that when the new arrivals increase there may be a slump. No definite quotations are yet obtainable. Buyers have appeared for Bushu silk at Y. 1.015 per picul.

Bean-Milling in Manchuria.
A Consular report states: In Antung there are 15 power mills, the total output of which was in 1912, 35,875 tons of bean cake, and 4,300 tons of bean oil; and in 1913, 43,550 tons of cake, and 4,340 tons of oil. In Tairen, in 1912, there were 48 power mills, whose combined output was 304,315 tons of bean cake, and 23,954 tons of bean oil. In 1913 three more mills were established, and the output of these 49 mills for that year amounted to 309,159 tons of cake and 25,223 tons of oil. In Newchwang there are 15 power bean-crushing mills, whose output in 1912 was 170,245 tons of bean cake, and 14,907 tons of bean oil; in 1913 their output was 167,643 tons of cake, and 14,670 tons of oil. Besides the power mills, there are numerous hand and animal-driven mills in these places. The power mills in Tairen are operated largely by kerosene engines imported from Osaka, Japan. In the city of Mukden there are 32 horse mills but no power mills. The combined output of the three power mills in the Harbin district was approximately 1,214 tons of bean oil and 12,280 tons of bean cake in 1913. Shipments of beans and bean products from Harbin go westward by rail through the customs at Manchouli, and also by water to Nikolievsk, whence they are shipped to foreign ports.

China's Oil Fields.
Peking, June 5.—During the absence of Mr. Hsiung Hsi-lin, Director-General of Oil Fields, in the United States of North America, where he will study oil matters, Mr. Yuan Lai-kuan will temporarily perform his duties in Peking. Mr. Hsiung will leave Peking for America on the 16th inst. because the Kuai River Conservancy Loan of \$20,000,000 agreement will be signed at New York about the end of next month, with White and Company. Mr. Yuan Lai-kuan is a Major-General and now Acting Chief Commissioner of the President's Bodyguards.—C. C. Post.

Japanese Fish Sold in China.
In recent years, says a native paper, great progress has been made in the fishing industry in Japan. The supply has exceeded the demand and for that reason the price of fish is low. The fishermen naturally have suffered losses. Now they have found a good fish market in China and have gained large profits in consequence. Between April and December last year 120,000 piculs of fish were imported into China and allowing Tls. 5 per picul the Japanese dealers should have obtained Tls. 600,000, the goods were sold at exceedingly cheap prices and many of the poor people in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien benefited by it.

Anglo-Persian Oil Company's Resources.

In the Final Report, dated April 6, of Admiral Slade's Commission, which was sent out to Persia last year by the Admiralty to investigate, some interesting particulars are given of the resources of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, says the *Times* of May 28, in whose business the Government now proposes to make the British nation the largest shareholder. The concession which the company was formed in 1909 to work was originally obtained in 1901 from the Persian Government by Mr. W. K. D'Arcy. It granted the exclusive right for 60 years "to drill for, produce, pipe, and carry away oil and petroleum products throughout the Persian Empire, except in the provinces of Azerbadjan, Gilan, Mazendaran, Astrabad, and Khorasan." The area covered is about 500,000 square miles. In 1903 a First Exploitation Company was formed as a preliminary with a capital of £600,000, of which £544,000 has been issued; £20,000 in shares in this company was allotted to the Persian Government, as well as £20,000 in return for the concession. When the Anglo-Persian Company was started in 1909 the actual holding of this Exploitation Company was limited to one square mile in the Maidan-i-Naphtun field, situated in territory belonging to the Bakhtiari Khans. Under the terms of a separate agreement the latter received 3 per cent. of the share in any company formed to work oil in their country; and a second subsidiary company was then created, known as the Bakhtiari Oil Company, with a capital of £400,000, in order to cover the area within their territory outside the square mile allotted to the First Exploitation Company.

In the First Exploitation Company the Anglo-Persian Company now owns £478,460, or 87.95 per cent. of the capital, and Persian shareholders £65,540, or 12.05 per cent.; in the Bakhtiari Company the Anglo-Persian Company owns £388,000, or 97 per cent. The Persian Government is paid a royalty of 16 per cent. on the net yearly profits. The fact that both the Government and the Bakhtiari tribes are interested in the prosperity of the company is regarded as an important factor in securing its position in a country otherwise rather unruly. Oil has so far been found in quantity at Maidan-i-Naphtun, at depths of 1,200ft. to 1,300ft., in hard porous limestone, and has been proved at Kari-bhirin; surface indications of petroleum, which are very highly thought of, have also been observed at White Oil Springs, Kishm, Daliki, Abmadi, Rudan, Kuh Champa and other places shown on the map which was reproduced in the *Times* recently. The present production of the company is obtained entirely from the Maidan-i-Naphtun area, where 30 wells have been drilled; it lies 140 miles N.N.E. of Mohammerah, which is at the junction of the Shatt-al-Arab and Karun rivers. The oil is conveyed 150 miles by pipe line to the refinery at Abadan, while materials have to be transported to the field by river and across a difficult country by mules. The workings are entirely under the charge of British subjects; the skilled labour is mainly recruited from India; and the unskilled labourers are largely Persians, no difficulty having been experienced in securing an adequate supply. The Bakhtiari Khans "police" the field works and upper sections of the pipe-line and an agreement has been made with the Sheikh of Mohammerah for the protection of the refinery and the lower section. There is storage at Maidan-i-Naphtun, available for 60,000 tons of crude oil, and at the refinery for nearly 110,000 tons. The pipe-line is capable of carrying about 1,000 tons a day, and with the existing arrangements, the refinery could turn out about 240,000 tons a year of Admiral oil fuel. In the 18 months subsequent to the completion of the pipe-line (April, 1912, to September, 1914) the actual amount passed through it was 213,044 tons. The Admiralty Commission, consisting of Rear Admiral Sir E. J. W. Slade, Professor J. Chadman (Professor of Mining in Birmingham University), Mr. E. R. Blundstone (the geologist), and Mr. E. H. Pascoe.

OPIUM IN THE PHILIPPINES

An American View.

Opium reform in the Philippines began as far back as 1843. The Spanish Government, alarmed by the spread of the opium habit, began to farm out the opium monopoly by restricting the use of opium to the Chinese exclusively. Of course the temptation of the owner of the opium privilege was to sell all the opium he could, and although its use was by law confined to the Chinese, an increasing number of natives contracted the habit.

In 1898, directly after our occupation of the islands, the opium "monopoly" was abolished as not being in line with American traditions. Shortly afterwards a committee, with Bishop Brent at its head, was appointed to visit the countries where opium was grown to investigate conditions. The committee's report resulted in two important measures. The first was the Act of Congress of 1905. It empowered the Philippine Government to adopt any measures required to suppress the opium evil, and provided that after March 1, 1908, it should be unlawful for any persons or corporations to import to the islands opium in any form. The Government is, however, permitted to import opium for medicinal purposes.

The second measure was the passage of an act by the Philippine Commission in 1908 by which only adult male persons not natives of the islands were permitted to use opium; and then only conditionally upon taking out a certificate. At that time about two-fifths of the number of opium-users had quit the habit, and a large percentage of the remainder had become moderate users.

To-day the Insular Bureau of the War Department reports that the opium problem as a problem has practically been eliminated. The Chief of Police of Manila declares that every opium joint in the city has been put out of business, and says that it is now harder to buy or use opium in Manila than in any city of the United States having a considerable Chinese population. To accomplish such a result as this in a comparatively few years is an extract of what American civilization may do in many a direction, and an indication that democracy is not a failure in administering outlying possessions.—*The Outlook*.

(of the Indian Geological Survey), had the benefit of various reports on the general oil prospects of the territory made by well-known oil experts from 1901 to 1913, and their own conclusion is a very favourable one. They "are satisfied that the company's concession is most valuable, and, providing no unforeseen factor intervenes, the existing field is capable, with proper development, of supplying a large proportion of the requirements of the Admiralty for a considerable period, while the whole concession, judiciously worked, would probably safeguard the fuel supply of his Majesty's Navy."

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS.
The Hongkong and China Gas Company Ltd. begs to inform the public that on and from the 1st July next the price of Gas for all purposes—lighting, heating, cooking or power—WILL BE REDUCED TO \$2.00 per 1,000 cubic feet.

All discounts will be withdrawn from same date.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1914.

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Capital and Surplus: Gold \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: \$15,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000

STOCKS: \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS: \$15,000,000

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Rules may be obtained on application.

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS: £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

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The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

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1.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

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